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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPERS DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

END OF THE SESSION.

Unfinished Business to Go Over to Next Session.

Everybody Complimented and Thanked.

Recess Taken till January, 1876.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 18, 1875.

The Senate met at ten o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The following bill passed third reading:

An act to make appropriations for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Roebuck, was adopted:

Resolved, if the House of Representatives concur, That the joint rule, which prevents the presentation of bills to the Governor for his signature after eight o'clock on the morning of final adjournment, be dispensed with, for the purpose of allowing the presentation to His Excellency of Senate bill No. 98, an act to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in this State.

Mr. Strang offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, if the House concur, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate to confer with a similar committee on the part of the House (if the House should appoint such committee) to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly will adjourn this day at twelve o'clock, noon, to meet in adjourned annual session on the first Tuesday of January, 1876; and also to ascertain if he has any communication which he desires to lay before the Legislature.

Messrs. Strang, Jones and Wood were appointed such committee on the part of the Senate.

The following nominations by the Governor were confirmed: James Starr, to be Brigadier General, First Division, National Guard; Louis Wagner, to be Brigadier General, Second Brigade, First Division; Nicholas Fullerton, A. M. Clancy, Allegheny city; Wm. C. Haus, Mercer; John Fulkwood and Max Schamberg, Pittsburgh.

The bill to regulate the practice of medicine passed finally.

Mr. Rutan offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be, and they are hereby tendered to Hon. John Latta, President, and Hon. Geo. H. Cutler, President *pro tem*, of this Senate, for the ability, impartiality and uniform courtesy with which they have discharged the duties of the Chair.

Mr. Rutan made an eloquent and impressive speech on the above resolution, closing with the following sentiment: "Senators, my words and work are done; and, asking pardon of those whom I may have offended, especially, I believe me when I say I have always been actuated with good intentions (though perhaps mistaken in cases of giving offense), I bid you adieu."

Mr. Chalfant, Democrat, followed in a concise and feeling address, which was attentively listened to, closing as follows: "Although we may differ politically, we have reached at this period an oasis where we can grasp the hand of each other on the altar of friendship and wish each other well. In conclusion, I bid you all a heartfelt adieu; and may God speed you in all your rightful undertakings!"

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Rowland, Wood and Mackey.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler and the Lieutenant Governor, in a few remarks, thanked the Senate for the compliment.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported that he had no further communications to submit to the Senate.

Mr. Dill offered the following, which was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. Russell Errett, Chief Clerk, for the ability, fidelity and uniform courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Appropriate resolutions were also tendered to the minor officers of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Strang, the Senate proceeded to the election of President *pro tem*.

Mr. Jones nominated Elisha W. Davis.

Mr. Albright nominated Andrew H. Dill.

Mr. Davis was elected—the vote being as follows: Davis 28, Dill 18.

Mr. Davis made a lengthy speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, after which Judge Pearson administered the oath of office to Mr. Davis.

The thanks of the Senate were tendered to the clergy of Harrisburg for their services.

The Lieutenant Governor then adjourned the Senate until the first Tuesday of January, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Spicer to have a warrant drawn in favor of the widow of Wm. H. Ingram for his pay for the session of 1875. Carried.

Mr. Christy called up the Senate resolution providing that all unfinished business shall fall upon adjournment.

The resolution of the Senate was read, as follows: "Resolved, If the House concur, That the following be added as a joint rule of the Senate and House: Rule 12. No bill, resolution or other business pending at the close of a regular session shall be considered at any adjourned annual session, unless again introduced in regular order."

This resolution was supported by gentlemen in speeches of some length, who wish to commence next session *de novo*. The resolution was opposed on the ground that all local bills would need to be advertised for thirty days again. An amendment was made to provide that no local bills need be again advertised.

A communication was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor to notify him that the Legislature would adjourn at 12 M.

Mr. Vogdes was in favor of continuing the calendar.

Mr. Wolfe was in favor of having bills left in their place, and that the resolution should be voted down, claiming that it would hinder good legislation.

Mr. Talley wanted to know if there was a gentleman upon the floor of the House in favor of the resolution. The Legislature was elected for a term of years, in order to go through and complete the legislation commenced, and this resolution should be voted down. It was brought forward for the purpose of killing some particular bill. The bills that are good will be partly under way, while those that are not can be specially mentioned. Nearly a month of the first portion of the session was taken up in preliminaries, and scarcely a bill was carried to third reading.

Mr. Stozer offered a substitute, to strike out all the resolution and have an entire new calendar prepared and continued for next session.

Mr. Christy was willing that good bills should go, because with them would go a mass of debris and rubbish that would be a great relief to the people. The people would feel free if they knew that bills were settled, but they did not want this mass of debris hanging over their heads. He rose to a point of order, that the substitute was not germane to the question.

The amendment was voted down. Upon the main question the ayes and nays were called. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 27 to 135.

A resolution was offered that the President Clerk be directed to have a reprint made of all unfinished business on the files and forwarded to members as soon as possible. Carried.

Mr. Jackson moved that bills lost and those negatived in committee this session, may be read in place and put upon the calendar at the next session, in 1876.

Mr. Mitchell was opposed to the resolution.

Mr. Wolfe thought that the difficulties all arose from the anomalous position in which the House was placed under the new Constitution. He did not apprehend any of the dangers feared by the gentleman from Tioga. It would be perfectly safe to let bills again be read in place and considered more carefully in the proper committees.

Mr. Gunster hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Withington wanted to know in what position a bill, having passed third reading in the House, would stand.

The Speaker said that would be a question for the Senate to determine.

Mr. Mitchell said this resolution did not apply to any such case. The session is biennial and not annual, and this question could be settled next year, and it was not at all necessary to decide it now.

Mr. Wolfe said that the Senate had nothing to say about bills that came to them after they passed the House. If the Senate refused to pass bills of the House, the House could retaliate, and *vice versa*.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, moved that the matter be postponed until the beginning of the next session, which was carried.

Mr. France moved the reconsideration of the Nautical School bill, which was agreed to, and it will lie over until next year.

Upon motion of Mr. Mitchell, all petitions remaining in the hands of members may be indorsed and handed in to the Clerk.

Mr. Mitchell rose to a question of privilege, and stated that it was customary upon final adjournment to present some testimonial or other expression of regard to the Speaker of the House; but this was the first occasion in the history of this Commonwealth when this House will not adjourn finally, but only for a short intermission. Upon this occasion, therefore, any such demonstration will be passed over; but they would be glad to listen to any expressions which the Chairman may be pleased to make.

The Speaker made some complimentary remarks, which were listened to with attention.

A motion was made that a vote of thanks be given to Speaker Patterson, upon which remarks were made by Messrs. Campbell and Reighard, complimentary to him.

Mr. Christy, who occupied, as he said, an anomalous position between the two sides of the House—a sort of "betwixt and between"—made some congratulatory remarks.

The vote was taken by rising, and was unanimously agreed to.

Upon motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the clerks of the House.

Mr. Mitchell made the closing remarks, informing the Speaker of the vote just taken and closed with a poetic peroration, to the effect that if there were more deeds of fraternal regard the world would be the better for it.

The hour of 12 M. having arrived, the Speaker pronounced the House adjourned until the second Tuesday of January, 1876.

Already many members have left for their homes and the hotels are assuming a deserted aspect.

TILTON-BEECHER.

PASTOR HALLIDAY CONTINUES

NEW YORK, March 18.—When the Brooklyn City Court was opened this morning nearly the same crowd of spectators was in attendance as on previous days of the Tilton-Beecher case.

Charles Forester was the first witness examined. He testified: I am employed in the newspaper department of the postoffice; I was in that department in November and December, 1873; remember that speech of Mrs. Woodhull at the Steinway Hall meeting which was wrapped around the *Golden Age* newspaper, and which was stopped at the postoffice in New York. I had no interview with Mr. Tilton about the matter. The newspaper was detained until noon of the same day; I cannot recollect the date of this.

Cross-examined—The lecture was sent with the *Golden Age* newspaper, and was delivered at Steinway Hall. The lecture was either delivered in 1871 or 1872; I did not read it, and therefore did not know what was in it. I think I read the heading; it was the lecture of Mrs. Woodhull at Steinway Hall; I do not think it was published in the *Golden Age*, but think it was a supplement to the paper or wrapped in it. The objection to it passing through the mails was because it was transient matter and ought to be paid for by stamp.

James Taylor, the next witness, testified as follows: I have been General Superintendent of the New York postoffice since April, 1872, and before that was Special Agent of the postoffice. Tilton came to my office and we had a talk about this number of the *Golden Age* with this inclosed speech, which I contended was not a supplement; he told me to submit the matter to the postal authorities, and if they decided against him he would settle the matter. I took the message to his office the next day but one, and he was not there. I left the message, and the next day there came a note inclosing $100 from him; the authorities had then decided against him.

Cross-examination—I am certain that this was before April, 1872. I did not read the pamphlet, and therefore did not know it was the *Golden Age* tract.

Assistant pastor Halliday was then recalled, and testified, in answer to Mr. Shearman: I had an interview with Moulton in the fall of 1872. I first called on him on the morning of the 18th of November, and he was not at home. I called next morning, and think he was not yet up; he came down stairs after a few minutes; there was no conversation at all then. Moulton saying, "I know what you want," but cannot talk to you now. I have to go to New York, and if you call at half-past seven this evening I will talk to you." I called twice, but he was not in. On the following Saturday Mrs. Moulton called on me with a note inviting me over to see him, and I went and Mr. Moulton and myself had a conversation. I said: "I am not here out of curiosity; I don't want to see anything you don't want me to see or to know." I told him about Tilton calling at my house and denying the Woodhull stories; that while he made no charges against Mr. Beecher, he had made insinuations against him, and told me to come and see Tilton (Moulton). Mr. Moulton then denied the truth of the scandal, and said the story was utterly baseless and without foundation, and used strong language. I said: "You have disposed of the Woodhull scandal, but I was told fifty men had come to you, and you, when spoken to by them, only shrugged your shoulders." He said that parties generally went to his partners for information, and did not come to him; they were all, he said, "a set of d——d cowards." I said to him he had disposed of the Woodhull scandal and these stories, now what about Mr. Tilton's insinuations? and he said Beecher was guiltless; he said: "I am not a member of Plymouth church, but my wife is; do you suppose that if Beecher was a bad man I would allow him to come here and sit at my table?"

I remember an interview with Mr. Tilton in the latter part of September, 1873, at the *Golden Age* office. I asked him if he would say to the committee of Plymouth church that he had said to the individuals about his membership. He said: "Why don't you go for Beecher instead of me?" I asked him why he did not prefer charges against Mr. Beecher if there was any foundation. He said: "What if Beecher were guilty of adultery?" I asked him if he remembered the conversation he had with me in the presence of Bell, and he replied: "Oh, the charges against Beecher are quite irrespective of my wife."

The witness was then handed the church record book, and stated that on October 30, 1872, a meeting of the Board of Deacons was held. There were present Messrs. Hawkins, White, Moody, Roach, West, Halliday and some deaconesses. All members of the board were notified when the meeting was to take place, and three of them constituted a quorum. Mr. Beecher was not present at this meeting. There was a discussion after the meeting on the Woodhull scandal; I could not say there was any action taken on it.

Witness was then asked by Mr. Shearman what particular point in the scandal was under consideration on that occasion.

Mr. Beach objected to this question, and a long argument ensued.

Mr. Evarts said they proposed to prove that at this time the subject of the Woodhull scandal was discussed, and that the point under consideration was whether the church was to take any action in the premises or not, and it was decided then that the church should take no action, as the case did not call for any.

Witness then stated that the question was raised by the discussion, whether the church should take any action or not. No written resolution was offered about it, but essentially there was a resolution passed, in form, that it was not expedient to take any action on the scandal at all. There was no dissent from this opinion, as all were in favor of it. As far as I know, Mr. Beecher had nothing to do with this.

After recess, Mr. Halliday's cross-examination was begun by ex-Judge Fullerton. He testified: At the meeting, in October, when the Woodhull scandal was discussed, all the members named in the record were present. There were others also present, among them Fitzgerald. I do not think Mr. Bell was present. I participated in that discussion. I never said that Beecher did not desire the church to take any action, nor used any language to that effect. I never uttered that sentiment. I may have said what could be construed in that way. I told the meeting this session, when he examined the papers with the scandal in them, said he had made up his mind not to notice them. I did not say this to influence the meeting in any way. My impression is that Captain Duncan was present, and the records say that Mr. West was present also. [Handed a book.] This is the record book of the meetings of the deacons, containing all the minutes of the meeting of the Board.

Mr. Fullerton offered the book in evidence, and the witness continued: I never said at the meeting that I had called it at Mr. Beecher's request, but I said something which might be construed that way. I did not say anything in substance like that.

Mr. Shearman objected to plaintiff examining the book of records along with his counsel, and the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Fullerton said there were portions of the book which he desired to offer in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton read an entry from the record book of the Examining Committee, dated December 10, 1872, at which a resolution was offered empowering the appointment of Messrs. Beecher, West and Davenport as a committee to wait upon Tilton, and West was appointed chairman of that committee.

The witness stated that he believed he was present at the meeting when this resolution was offered. The witness continued: I saw Mr. Bell the previous evening, at the meeting of deacons, on October 30, but did not say a word to him about it. I do not remember that Mr. Bell told me that Mr. Beecher did not want a meeting of deacons about the Woodhull story. I do not think Mr. Bell said one word to me about Mr. Beecher's wishes in that respect. I think Messrs. Hawkins and Rogers were present at the meeting of deacons. The first meeting with Mrs. Moulton I had, was in the spring of 1874; I think it was a pastoral call, and I may have been in the house from fifteen minutes to half an hour. I called again on the day of the deacons' meeting. Mrs. Moulton met me at the door and asked me into the parlor, where I went. I said to her: "How is it that you are mixed up in the Woodhull and Claflin scandal?" She said she did not know what right Mrs. Woodhull had to use her name, as she had nothing to do with it. I said something which I do not remember, and she replied that Beecher was her pastor and she believed in him, and that nothing people could say would affect her confidence in him one particle. No person called my attention to Beecher's portrait at that time. My attention was called to it at one of my visits there—the first one in the spring of 1872. My conversation with her on that occasion was very brief, not lasting more than ten minutes. I cannot tell if the committee of which Mr. West was chairman, made a report. When the West charges were presented I was clerk of the committee, and made the entry on the minutes. The charges were presented at a meeting in June, 1873, in the church parlors. Mr. West himself presented them, the action taken being to allow him to make them. They were incomplete and were referred back to Mr. West for completion. After their being referred back to Mr. West, a third specification was added, and they were presented in complete form. The following week Mr. West, Captain Duncan and myself were present. There were others also present, but their names I do not know. I had several conversations with Mr. West about the charges before they were presented the first time, and endeavored to dissuade him from their presentation. I did so because I thought they were not being presented properly. I think the documents of the West charges are among the papers in my possession, at home, or else in the custody of the gentleman who became clerk after me. [Handed a document.] This is in part a copy of the West charges, but is not the original paper. This, I think, is in the handwriting of the clerk of the Examining Committee.

The witness corrected his previous testimony about his connection with the presentation of the West charges, and said what he meant was that his obection to the charges was grounded on the fact that they were being presented in an irregular manner.

The witness then continued: In reference to Tilton's name, I only advised that it be dropped from the rolls of the church. I never gave Mr. Westony advice not to prosecute these charges, but I would not swear so. I advised the Examining Committee not to investigate the charges against Tilton. I began my connection with the church ten or eleven years ago, but attended the church before my connection with it. Most of the committee were in favor of investigating these charges. Captain Duncan was one of them, and Dr. White was another. I never said to any of the members of that committee that Beecher did not want the charges investigated. The conclusion of this affair of the West charges was in October, 1873. Mr. West told me he did not go to see Tilton about those charges, as he ought to have done, as a church member. There were also some of the witnesses whom he did not go to see. This was one of the reasons why I thought the charges irregular. I do not know that he had not talked to Mrs. Bradshaw, Andrew Bradshaw or Rev. Mr. Tayler about the second specifications in the charges. I always urged that Tilton's name should be dropped from the rolls of the church, as he said he was not a member of it and did not consider himself so.

The court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Germany.

CUTTING OFF SUPPLIES OF PRUSSIAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

BERLIN, March 18.—In the Landtag today, the main clauses of the bill withdrawing State grants from Roman Catholic bishops, were passed by overwhelming majorities. An Ultramontane member, amid loud protests, read a Papal encyclical. Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the imperative duty of the State not to pay the fomenters of insurrection.

France.

ASSEMBLY AGREES ON A RECESS—REFUSAL TO MOVE THE CAPITAL TO PARIS.

PARIS, March 18.—In the Assembly today, a motion to adjourn March 20th, until May 5th, was adopted, and provision made for the appointment of a permanent committee of twenty-five deputies to sit during the recess. A motion that the Senate hold its sessions in Versailles, was defeated. M. Brisson, Radical member for the Department of the Seine, made a strong appeal for the restoration of Paris to its proper position as capital of France, but the motion was adopted by a vote of 371 yeas to 312 nays. The proposition to suspend the supplementary elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, was introduced and referred to committee. The ministers declined to express their views on the question of dissolution.

General Cissey, after holding a long conference with the Spanish Ambassador, has gone to Bayonne.

Russia.

THE BERNE POSTAL CONVENTION SIGNED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 18.—The Czar has ratified the Berne postal convention.

England.

THE REVIVAL MEETINGS.

LONDON, March 19 A. M.—There was much confusion at the revival meeting in Agricultural Hall last night. The crowd was so great that order could not be preserved. The pressure was tremendous. People were badly crushed, and there was some fighting. The *Times* this morning favorably reviews the mission of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

CHARGES AGAINST THE FUGITIVE ALFONSO.

LONDON March 19, 5:30 A. M.—The Spanish Government has requested Austria not to permit Don Alfonso to reside in Austrian territory. Among the crimes of which he is accused, and on which Spain bases her demand on Bavaria for his extradition, are murder, arson and rape.

CABRERA AND HIS CONVERSION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that General Cabrera holds letters from some of the highest officers in the Carlist army, approving of the course he has taken.

CARLIST JOURNALIST SHOT.

A Legitimist journal of Paris asserts that a Frenchman, named Bermon, editor of the Carlist official journal, has been captured by the Alfonsists and shot.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 18.—Steamships Elysia and France, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 18, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 7/8@93 7/8, for account 92 7/8@93. United States bonds—5-20s, 1865, 107¼; do, 1867, 107¼; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 103¼. New York Central 92; Erie 24@24½; preferred 38¾. Refined petroleum 12½.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes 64 francs 87½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 18.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 90¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8@8¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, per quarter, 33@33s. Lard 63s. Tallow 40s.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1875.

Mr. BOUTWELL called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, authorizing the Special Committee appointed to examine the several branches of the civil service, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, &c., to sit during the recess and to send for persons and papers.

Mr STEVENSON raised the point of order that it was a matter looking to legislation, and out of order.

During the discussion on Mr. Boutwell's resolution, Mr. HAMLIN moved that the executive session be resumed, and said it was understood that an agreement had been made to vote on the Hawaiian treaty at 3 P. M., and all the time previous to that hour would be required for discussion.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session.

In executive session, after a discussion of the Hawaiian treaty, the vote was taken on the amendment proposed by the Committee on Foreign Relations, adding tobacco, leather and all manufactures of leather to the list of articles of American production or manufacture to be admitted to the Hawaiian Islands duty free; also providing that, during the pendency of the treaty, the Hawaiian Government shall not cede or lease any port, bay or naval station to any foreign government, except that of the United States, or grant any special privileges to any foreign nation which is not now granted.

The amendments were agreed to, as was also an amendment proposed by Senator Sargent, striking out the word "fruit" from the list of Hawaiian products to be admitted free of duty into the United States, and merely substituting the word "bananas." The object of this amendment was the protection of oranges and other semi-tropical products of California.

The treaty, as thus amended, was then ratified by a vote of yeas 51, nays 12. The majority was larger than was anticipated, a number of votes having been gained during the debate.

At 4:30 the doors were reopened, and Mr. THURMAN submitted the following:

Resolved, That, at noon on Saturday, the twentieth inst., the Senate will adjourn *sine die*. Laid over.

Mr. JONES submitted a resolution continuing the Committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate, and authorizing the committee to sit during recess. Laid over.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

COMPTROLLER TAYLER TO REMAIN.

Reasons for the Hostility Towards a Faithful Officer.

RATIFICATION OF THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Caucus of Republican Senators.

Question of Adjournment Under Discussion.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1875.

Comptroller Tayler Safe and Sound.

Mr. Tayler, First Comptroller of the Treasury, for some time past has been the object of the hostility of two classes of persons—those in the city who expected their accounts with the District government to be settled to their own satisfaction, and others who looked for some lively exposure of the doings of the last District government. As one of the Board of Audit, Mr. Tayler has opposed all the attempted inroads upon the Treasury. For instance, a prominent real estate owner put in a claim for damages done a certain property to the amount of one thousand dollars. This was disallowed, though the party took oath to the statement. The members of the Board of Audit personally visited the property and discovered that it had not been touched. A number of instances of a similar character were charged, all of which were refused or cut down. This has created a hostility, which has resulted in attempts to remove Mr. Tayler. Mr. Tayler is held in the highest estimation by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. The President stated to-day that he was peculiarly fitted for the position of Comptroller, that his place would be difficult to fill, and that for these reasons he would not be removed; that his retention in office rested with Mr. Tayler himself.

It may be added that the stories about the removal of Second Comptroller Broadhead and Commissioner of Customs Johnson are equally unfounded.

Ratification of Hawaiian Treaty.

The Senate was in executive session about four hours to-day, in the discussion of the Hawaiian treaty. Mr. Sherman made a long argument against it. Governor Booth, of California, made his maiden speech in opposition to the treaty. He ridiculed the political importance given to it by Messrs. Kelly and Mitchell. Mr. Sargent replied to Governor Booth, and quite a spicy colloquy ensued between the two. Mr. Jones and Mr. Bogy also made speeches in favor of the treaty, as did also Mr. Morrill, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate commenced voting at three o'clock. All of the amendments reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations were adopted. The treaty was ratified by a vote of 51 to 12. Among the negatives were those of Senator Booth, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and Mr. Whyte.

The Adjournment.

Mr. Thurman offered a resolution, in executive session, this afternoon, providing for an adjournment *sine die*, on Saturday at noon, which was laid over till to-morrow.

Republican Caucus.

The Republican Senators were in caucus, altogether, about three hours to-day. It was developed that a sufficient number of Republican Senators could not be obtained to sustain Prince Bismarck took part in the discussion. He insisted that it was the imperative duty of the State not to pay the fomenters of insurrection.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1875.

SAM. WARD CONTESTS HIS SON'S WILL.

Sam. Ward, "Westbrook Rex," was heard in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, in the proceedings on the probate of the will of Samuel Ward, Jr., who was about twenty-one years of age, and bequeathed $40,000 in these words: "I give all my earthly estate to my mother. I do not know my father." The mother died soon after. The contestant's counsel claim that the will was executed under coercion or undue influence.

FIRE RECORD.

Cairo—$10,000.

CAIRO, March 18.—The livery stable of Miles Parker and the grocery of Mrs. Timmons were totally destroyed by fire last night. Most of the goods from the latter were saved. There were twenty-two horses and about a dozen buggies and harness in the stable, all of which were consumed but two buggies. The origin of the fire is unknown. The total loss is estimated at ten to twelve thousand dollars.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, March 18.—In the House today, bills were passed to extend the provisions of the game laws to meadow larks, killdeer and squirrels; to authorize township trustees to make and enforce health ordinances; to authorize the Governor to appoint three persons to codify and revise the general laws of Ohio, such commissioners to receive ten dollars per day for their services.

THE FLOOD.

PITTSTON NOT OUT OF DANGER.

THE GORGE BELOW SUNBURY.

Selin's Grove Bridge Threatened.

Damage at Columbia—Bridge Impassable for Trains—Pennsylvania Railroad Tracks Blocked with Ice.

CANAL BRIDGE AT WRIGHTSVILLE GONE.

The Situation at Wilkesbarre—No Communication with Kingston—The Latter Place Submerged—Lehigh Valley Railroad Seriously Crippled.

SUNBURY.

SUNBURY, PA., March 18.—The ice here broke last evening and went over the dam safely before the great gorge between here and Danville came, which started soon after, bringing with it several bridges and completely tearing away the public bridge between here and the Island, and knocking one span out of the other bridge. The Northumberland Railroad bridges are safe, having been heavily loaded with coal cars.

EVENING.—The prospects below Watsontown, on the West Branch, are about the same this evening. The town is in no danger, but the farms below are inundated and the river is running through the fields. The gorge has not moved. There is also a large gorge between here and Selin's Grove, below the dam, which contains part of the bridges which came down the North Branch, and which will likely carry off the Selin's Grove bridge when it moves.

PITTSTON.

PITTSTON, PA., March 18.—The loss by the flood will reach more than half a million dollars. The ice is again gorged at Ransom, three miles above this place, to the heights of twenty feet, and extending up the river for about five miles. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track is entirely covered with ice six feet in heighth, in the narrows, two miles north of here. They have a gang of workmen digging and trying to get it clear the track. It is impossible to say how soon they can run through. No trains have been able to reach here yet, either way. A great deal of coal has necessarily been stopped work, on account of having no route left by which to ship their coal. The greatest anxiety exists in regard to the weather. Should it become warm enough to move the gorge, it will cause even more destruction than Tuesday's flood.

COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, PA., March 18.—The ice in the Susquehanna river at this point commenced running this afternoon, and is still running past in one continuous mass. At eight o'clock this evening it carried away the winding bridge of the Tidewater Canal Company, at Wrightsville, and moved one of the piers of the Columbia bridge, rendering the bridge impassable for trains. The ice and water have done considerable damage to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks west of here, piling the ice up on the tracks and delaying trains. It also swept down a great many telegraph poles, carrying off telegraphic communication with points between Columbia and Harrisburg. Considerable damage has been done to the Pennsylvania Canal Company's towing path, tearing it out, &c. Canal boats were washed on to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Marietta, and stay there.

WILKESBARRE AND KINGSTON.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 18.—The river has been falling slowly this afternoon, and is now nearly two feet lower than Wednesday morning. There is no change in the ice in the main channel, and it is generally believed that it reaches to the bottom of the river. For some distance above the island gorge, below the city, and from that point to Plainville, a distance of five miles, the ice is jammed up in a solid mass. At this place, the depot of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and about twenty dwelling houses were flooded. Just below here the Pittston bridges are jammed up in the ice in the main channel. For some distance above this station, and nearly two miles below, the track of the railroad is covered with water and large cakes of ice. Nearly all the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are now in this city, and a force of men has already been set to work in removing the ice. At Forty Fort, a little below and on the opposite side from Plainville, the ice is piled up very high and the water over it and in the channel. The water cut a way through the beautiful Forty Fort cemetery and swept down, flooding the flats and finally joining the main channel of Kingston. The citizens were badly frightened. Boats were rowed through some of the principal streets. From Kingston to Wilkesbarre, a distance of two miles, the water spread across the flats in an incredibly short space of time. A barn was swept away, which had stood the floods of many years, and no fences whatever are left. Huge boulders of ice were carried along with such force as to knock down and tear up great trees. All the telegraph poles on the flats are down, and telegraphic communication can only be had by way of Scranton. Fears are expressed by residents of the Kingston side of the river, that another rise of water above would be stopped by the gorge and forced through the channel already formed through the cemetery and sweep down upon Kingston. This would save Wilkesbarre further damage by allowing the ice to melt away gradually, but great damage would be done to Kingston and many farms would be ruined. The weather has not moderated. A committee from the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre bridge drove to Patterson to-day and asked permission of the officers of bridge companies there to destroy the bridges which were swept away and are now lodged above this city, in order to prevent their descent upon the one here. The officers gave their consent, and preparations are now being made to burn the bridges at an early hour to-morrow morning. It will take ten days to clear the Lehigh Valley Railroad of ice, should the water fall and there be no further rise. There are no mills north from here.

PORT DEPOSIT.

PORT DEPOSIT, MD., March 18.—The river has been rising all the evening, and is full of floating ice running at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Should a gorge form at Havre de Grace, it will cause great destruction here.

STEUBENVILLE.

Verdict in the Gilbert Homicide Case.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 18, 1875.

The jury in the case of the State vs. Rosewell M. Stephens, brought in a verdict of "not guilty" early this morning.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast to northwest winds, stationary or lower temperature, cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow.

The Indiana editorial excursionists were in Memphis yesterday.

A severe snow storm is reported through Souther Indiana and Ohio yesterday and last night.

The United States sloop of war, Powhattan, from the Mediterranean, and the steamer Alvesinia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Andreas Egner, on trial in Cincinnati for participation in the Schilling, or "tanyard" murder, was yesterday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The failure of Hooper, Reese & Co., bankers and brokers, 122 Baltimore street, Baltimore, was announced to-day. The house is said to be short of gold.

In the Cincinnati Republican City Convention yesterday, John Robinson, of circus notoriety, was unanimously nominated for Mayor, and George Lindeman for Police Judge.

Elijah Dawes, a prominent citizen of Logansport, Ind., and father of A. C. Dawes, General Passenger agent of the Kansas City and St. Joe Railroad, died in Logansport yesterday morning.

Massachusetts may yet rival Nevada, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico as a silver producing district. A five-eighth interest in one of those Newburyport lots, and five-sixteenths in another, were sold last Friday to New York men for $625,000. The ore now being taken out yields two hundred ounces to the ton.

POLITICAL

State.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* states that Hon. R. A. Lamberton, of that city, is mentioned favorably in connection with the next Democratic nomination for Governor.

The Schuylkill County Commissioners have been presented for malfeasance in office, misappropriation of public funds and reckless and criminal extravagance in the expenditure of public moneys, because they built a barn for $23,659 39 which should have cost about $8,000. Schuylkill is a Democratic county.

The Tyrone *Herald* urges the Republican party to postpone their State Convention until some time in August. Even September, it thinks, would be better. The reasons given by the *Herald* for this change are: First, that it would be better for the party and all concerned, and second, that a "six months' campaign is no fool job for newspaper men to go through."

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is a striking instance of the injustice so often inflicted by the indiscriminate attacks of partisan newspapers upon public men. When he was nominated for the office which he now holds he was abused and defamed to an extent that had no limit inside of decency or truth. He was accused of being the mere creature of a ring, of having acted dishonestly in the position of Auditor of the State, which he then held, and as being put forward as the instrument of those who contemplated further frauds upon the State. Notwithstanding all this he was elected, and has been so upright, faithful and able in the discharge of his official duties that even his opponents now join in declaring him to be an excellent Governor and a model official. As for his political friends, their estimate is expressed in a unanimous intention to renominate him, and a firm belief that he cannot be beaten. And they are probably right, for notwithstanding the demoralization of politics, a really honest and able public officer finds that the people remember his good deeds when they render their verdict at the polls.—*Baltimore American.*

The Pennsylvania politicians, on both sides, are busy making Presidents. It is not doubted that the reception to Speaker Blaine, at Harry Bingham's, *had* "political significance," and on the other hand, the far sighted Democratic managers are, thinking over their schemes, one of which is, according to a Harrisburg letter to the New York *Tribune*, to nominate General Hancock for Governor, this fall, beat Hartranft with him, and thus put him prominently forward to catch the national eye for the Presidency. This is a good programme, but likely to fail at several points. First, General Hancock will not run for Governor; second, Hartranft would beat him, if he did; third, the next Democratic candidate for President will not be a Union general—there will be too many Confederates in the nominating convention for that. Hartranft and Hancock were born in the same county of Pennsylvania—Montgomery—both of Democratic parentage. To have them opposed to each other in the contest for Governor would stir up their circles of mutual friends pretty sharply. Hancock, however, has now few associations with his old home. His father, whom President Johnson appointed collector of Internal Revenue, is now dead, and his immediate family has very few members.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

General.

The Richmond clergymen who refuse to continue the services in their churches when they observe negroes in the congregation accept the admonition, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," but they improve upon the original by adding "excepting niggers."

General Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazettes* says it is well known in Washington that Carl Schurz has no sympathy with the Democratic party, and that in all essential particulars he is thoroughly Republican. It is added: "His friends fully expect him to be one of the most prominent workers against the Democrats in the coming national campaign, provided the Republicans nominate a man disconnected with what may be termed the abuses of the last few years. And this unless an axiom now visible here shall fail, Republicans are almost certain to do. General Schurz believes that there are candidates of high ability and unimpeachable fidelity available to the Republican party for the Presidential nomination for whom the entire German Republican vote can be obtained."

The Republican victory in the Granite State is regarded on every account a matter of congratulation and rejoicing. The overthrow of a State government that had disgraced itself by a disregard of its own pledges, by partisan legislation, and reckless schemes for perpetuating its power, is in itself a sufficient reason for profound satisfaction at the result. There could be no greater misfortune than to have the nation drift into

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1875.

THE Legislature of Texas has gone into the repudiation business, now. The Southern Democracy seem bent on killing the credit of those States beyond hope of resurrection.

THE Connecticut campaign waxes hotter every day. The New Hampshire news has put heart into the Republicans, and they have gone to work with a will, and are making strong efforts to reclaim the State.

SUNSET COX, in the first of his series of papers on "American Humor," in *Harper's Monthly*, says, that "humor, in its literal meaning, is moisture." Then Sunset is a literal humorist, on account of his foggy rhetorical drizzle.

IT IS calculated that there are more than fifty million bushels of wheat in the Northwest still to come forward, if, as is confidently stated, the yield of 1874 was fully equal to that of 1873. This bespeaks considerable liveliness in the trade during the present season.

DOWN in Texas there is a conflict of authority between the Federal and State authorities touching the right of the former to arrest and hold counterfeiters. The local Democratic Government, being itself counterfeit, naturally sympathizes and sides with the latter.

"A CONSTANT reader" at Denny, Pa., asks: "Is JANE GREY SWISSHELM, a *nom de plume*, or a real name?" Such is fame. We were under the impression that everybody who read the newspapers, and especially in Pennsylvania, knew all about Mrs. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

THE Boston *Post* states that "in some instances in Massachusetts it has cost five dollars to disburse one raised to defeat pauperism." In other States, too, experience, and particularly the experience of the past winter, has shown the necessity of trying to develop the spirit of self-help among the poor, instead of scattering indiscriminate alms, whether private or institutional.

"MR. BEECHER'S opinion of the American Cardinalate is notable as a characteristic expression of his freedom from religious bigotry. He thinks it an honor which should have been long ago conferred."—*New York Herald.*

Just so. Those two Roman Catholic jurymen can hardly help recognizing the great respect which the defendant has, since the trial began, so repeatedly expressed for that Church and its adherents.

AN UTTERLY groundless rumor is in circulation in Europe to the effect that articles intended for exhibition at the Centennial will be liable to seizure for the debts of the corporation. The Attorney General has contradicted the statement, fully and forcibly, but the Government should promptly instruct its consular and diplomatic agents, everywhere, to disseminate this information to the fullest extent of their opportunities.

THEY have got a square Civil Rights test case in Chicago, and are going to push it right through to the United States Supreme Court. In a certain grand old Book there is something written about straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. The race of people addicted to this habit is evidently not not extinct in Chicago. It is but a few weeks ago that a colored man was the public guest of that city. But the accident of birth had made him a King, and hence Chicago beslobbered him with toadyism.

ANOTHER new and commendable feature has just been added to the Indian policy of the Government, under which all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, will hereafter be required to perform service upon their respective reservations, for the benefit of themselves or of the tribe, at a reasonable rate to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the annual supplies to be delivered. The allowances so provided are to be distributed to them only upon condition of the performance of such labor, the object being to make the Indians self-supporting.

THE Troy *Times* cites a number of cheering proofs of reviving industry at that important manufacturing center. The various iron works are steadily quickening into stronger activity, and the steel works are employing more men than ever before. Notwithstanding the reduction, the pay is quite large, some of the workmen making upwards of a hundred dollars a month, and a fair average for the men, excepting laborers, being about sixty dollars per month. The settlement with the puddlers is as far distant as ever, and the suffering of families dependent on them is described as being deplorable.

A SIGNIFICANT comparison is made by an Arkansas paper of the expenses of the government of that State under the rule of the "thieving Radicals" and that of the "reform" Democracy. In 1873, when the Republicans had control of affairs, the total appropriations amounted to just $100,000. In 1875, under Democratic sway, it took $191,040 to pay the State's way, or nearly double the sum required two years ago. This was for salaries and contingent expenses. Other appropriations made by the present Legislature, to cover expenditures included in the Republican $100,000, bring the aggregate up to $356,060. How do our "reform" and "honesty"-shrieking opposition contemporaries like this showing?

THE revival of the drooping energies of trade appears to be common to nearly all parts of the country except Pittsburgh. Our exchanges nearly all tell substantially the same story of reviving confidence and steadily improving course of business. At this particular time, when, after the debris of the panic of 1873 are cleared away, all parties should unite in an effort to bring back the days of production and prosperity, it is like a fatality to any community to arrest the movement of revival at its earliest stage and block the wheels of industry for any cause whatever. It is, of all other times, the time for co-operation. If any combination should be formed, it should be one between capital and labor, not on the part of labor against capital.

IT IS a somewhat suggestive fact that the appointment of an American cardinal should be accompanied by an apparently concerted movement of the Roman Catholic priesthood in this country against our system of free popular education. Whatever may be the defects of the system, it is the wisest and most practicable yet attainable, and is carrying the benefits of a liberal education to thousands of children who, but for our free schools, would have known no teaching beyond what they picked up in the streets. These local outbursts and appeals for sectarian schools which the Church of Rome and its supporters seem to be stirring up, first in one State and then in another, against what they are pleased to term the invasion of their religious belief, deserve unjustified reprobation.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* recently addressed a circular to leading manufacturers in that city, asking for their views as to the immediate future of the industrial interests. The responses were mainly hopeful, and gave evidence of increased business and prosperity. Commenting upon them the *Bulletin* says:

"Nine-tenths of these responses give 'dull times' a black eye, and speak well for the future of our city. On all sides work is increasing, and men who have vainly sought for labor will no longer seek in vain. With all our large establishments again employing their full complement of hands, with the said hands all working 'full' and in many cases 'overtime,' and with the announcement of that shrewd calculator, Congressman Bardsley, that ten thousand pairs of hands will in a few days be employed on the Centennial buildings, we cannot conceive how any one can join the hardihood to talk about 'dull times.'"

AN INTERESTING study for our own free trade theorists is just now afforded in the paralyzed condition of the iron industries of Great Britain, as indicated by the following extract from the letter of an iron master to a London paper, written at the beginning of the present month:

"The door is not only locked against us in America, but some large customers on the Continent find that they can be as efficiently equipped with iron and steel upon cheaper rates at home. Within the past four years certain Continental changes have militated much against the English iron trade; the protective duties of France, Belgium and Germany have secured a monopoly to native producers, and from information to hand this morning, a local ironmaster is warned by his Russian broker to abandon great expectations in that quarter in consequence of a heavy bearing adjustment by the Minister of Finance, whereby a prohibitive duty on iron of £6 per ton is imposed."

Could there possibly be a stronger proof than this of the utter worthlessness of that free trade policy which England has pursued for forty years?

THE English Parliament, which lately appointed a special committee to inquire into the "swindling foreign loans" subject, would perhaps do well to instruct the committee to extend the scope of their investigations so as to include home financial rascalities and frauds. One of the worst swindles of the century, involving not only several noblemen and members of Parliament, but also Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN himself, has just been under review by the London courts. The defendants were directors of the Canadian Oil Company, one of the numerous fraudulent concerns of the day. Dazzled by the attractive terms offered them by the unscrupulous promoter of the scheme, they consented to allow their names to appear as directors, prostituting their reputations and positions for the sake of a few thousand pounds thrown into their hands, for which they gave no other equivalent. It is impossible to conceive of a more dishonest mode of acquiring money, and yet these distinguished English gentlemen did not scruple to resort to it. On the strength of their names the public invested in the stock of this company, only to find after a brief period that the enterprise was utterly worthless, and their money hopelessly lost. Lord COCKBURN'S share in the blame consists in the fact that when the swindled stockholders sued these directors to recover, he charged the jury that if they believed that all was right, whether they took proper care to verify the statement of their prospect or not, they were not responsible, in consequence of which ruling the jury disagreed. They stand branded before the world, however, in the honest conviction of one-half the jury, composed of men selected from the better class of London business men, that they did not act in good faith, but were conscious that they were upholding a swindling institution, and, therefore, wantonly and deliberately cheating the public.

THE St. Louis *Republican* furnishes some interesting information concerning the growth of manufacturing industries in the South. Cotton factories, especially, are flourishing and enjoying a prosperity unknown in the New England manufacturing districts. One obstacle to the successful introduction of a varied system of manufactures in the Southern States, is the delusion that the work requires a great deal of "capital," whereas, energy and determination are the chief prerequisites. Manufactures are gregarious; there is a sympathy between industries that causes them to group together. A busy community irresistibly attracts both capital and labor; an idle community repels them. It is a sheer waste of time for an idle population to point to their rich soil, fine timber, water-power and beds of coal and ore, and call on somebody in the East or in Europe to come and work up these cheap materials into fabrics; the solicited labor and capital will not come, because they will argue that, if the boasted advantages really exist in the vicinity, the resident population would improve them. We trust the people of those States will take the *Republican's* advice, and go resolutely to work to make fortunes out of their own resources, inaugurating manufactures on a small scale, putting in a little money and plenty of work, employing all the idle persons in the vicinity, and managing their business with frugality and judgment. They will soon be surprised and delighted with the result.

THE legal machinery for the practical disfranchisement and re-enslavement of the colored race is being rapidly perfected in a number of the Democratic Southern States. The Alabama Legislature has just passed an act making poverty a misdemeanor, by providing that the failure of a citizen to pay the poll-tax shall be punished under indictment as a misdemeanor. Of course this is aimed at the negro. In Virginia the Legislature has declared petty larceny to be a penitentiary offense. Under this law a black man can be convicted before a justice of the peace, and convicted on "suspicion," "hearsay" evidence or any other form of insufficient evidence, and in consequence of its operation innocent negroes are being convicted upon the most frivolous charges and insufficient proof, and when thus made penitentiary convicts they are sold or "hired," not to the highest bidder, but to some merciless wretch who has previously entered into a conspiracy with others to keep down the price of what they call "convict labor." The sole object of these infamous enactments is, of course, to place the colored people wholly at the mercy of the white race. Who says Democracy is riot "progressive?"

WE HAVE received the sixth annual report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. It is a document of much interest, and that portion of it relating to the wages of the workingmen of the States and the condition of their families, being based on statistics collected from all parts of the Commonwealth, is of especial value. It shows that the labor of children contributes from one-fourth to one-third of the means of support; that the earnings of the father are not, in the majority of cases, provide for the family; and that as regards expenses, while expending less for dress than workingmen in other countries, those in Massachusetts have better food, pay more for rents and fuel, and save money in more than one-half of the cases observed. In view of these facts, the report advises the gradual withdrawal of children from factory work, the scheme covering three years in its operation and providing for their education; and, while offering no substitute for the wage system, it suggests the propriety of interfering by appropriate legislation, in case public opinion does not enforce the payment of a just compensation.

MISSISSIPPI is progressing notably under the Republican administration of Governor AMES. A large number of reforms are contemplated, among them a reduction in the number of Chancellors, a large decrease in salaries, fees and commissions of all kinds and in appropriations to colleges. Railroad subsidies from the State Treasury are also to be repealed, the cost of assessments and collection of taxes is to be cheapened, and less public printing is to be done. The expenses of the State government are hereafter, if possible, to be kept down to half a million dollars, which will save annually over another half million to the Treasury.

THE provision smuggled into the Appropriation bill, through the agents of the express companies, by which the postal rates are raised on a large class of publications and other useful matter, is nothing a storm of indignation from one end of the country to the other. Probably no more injurious legislation, as regards the interests of the people, was ever sneaked through Congress. In the end the express companies will find that they quite overshot their mark, and we should not be at all surprised to see the whole of the small package business eventually transferred to the Postoffice Department.

THE schoolmaster could find profitable employment, just at present, in the editorial rooms of some of our contemporaries. The *Dispatch* this morning mixes up the Manassas wooden gun episode with FITZ JOHN PORTER'S case in a fearful way, regardless of the fact that they were separated by nearly a year of hard fighting; and the *Gazette* makes a rather wild attempt at local geography, by locating the Port Jervis flood disaster in the Susquehanna Valley, the fact being that it was the Delaware river which burst its bounds and swept that unfortunate town away.

AMONG the latest lies coined by the opposition press, was the story that ex-Congressman CONURN, of Indiana, was about to become a Democrat because the President had not appointed him to an office. Mr. CONURN has published a letter stating that not only has he never sought or applied for an office, but also that he had never even thought of doing so. Neither, he says, have any of his friends, directly or indirectly, made application for him. He characterizes the story as a fabrication from the whole cloth.

THE latest news from the gold fields of South Africa are exceedingly cheering, for one lucky individual at least. Somebody at Pilgrim's Rush has found a nugget of bright, yellow gold weighing eighteen pounds; several pilgrims have, therefore, found it to their interest to make a rush in that direction. All the rushes are looking up. At Button's Reef they are taking out ninety-six ounces to the ton of pure metal. If they go on rushing things at that rate, we shall be having Chicago out there with a patent crushing machine, or a new cradle in no time.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One Kansas editor accuses another of "plagueyism."

Scott and Garrett propose to fight it out on their lines if it takes all summer.

The Marrowfat family had a peas-ful reunion recently at Rochester, Minn.

The little province of Nova Scotia, last year, saved $40,000 on a revenue of $785,000.

The striking Fall River operatives returned to work yesterday without conditions.

Wendell Phillips' latest crotchet is the advocacy of a paper currency based on nothing.

The forthcoming Centennial celebrations at Concord and Lexington are now fully arranged.

Cradled in song. Offenbach has introduced a ballet of nurses and babies into his latest opera bouffe.

Washington clamors for a grand musical jubilee, to be held in that city during the Centennial celebration.

And now, Messieurs Street Commissioners, what about these abominably nasty streets and alleys?

There is substantial progress in the Emerald Isle. Wealth and education are steadily on the increase.

A rushing trade awaits the houses that now advertise liberally and let the people know what they are doing.

Michigan is to have a State inspector of illuminating oils—a sort of salaried preventive of kerosene explosions.

Vineyards throughout the country generally are reported in good condition, but few of the vines being frozen.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says that a marked improvement in the signs of reviving business is noticeable in that city.

The crime of which the great Brooklyn pastor is accused has led to the coinage and adoption of a new German verb, *beechern*.

New Yorkers are wire-pulling for the passage of a law compelling telegraph wires to be laid under-ground in the city.

Boston has wisely established a new system in her finances, resolving to incur no debt that cannot be paid the same year.

Our Canadian neighbors are passing through business experiences similar to those on this side of the line in the fall of 1873.

Tracy's opening speech for Beecher is being gratuitously circulated all over the country in pamphlet form by tens of thousands.

Our total cotton production for the last three years reaches the enormous aggregate of 11,750,000 bales, worth about $725,000,000.

The Comptroller of the Currency has recently decided that no reserve is required to be kept by national banks against "bills payable."

Sensible. The Baltimore Council has forbidden the construction of Mansard roofs of combustible material in that city under heavy penalties.

There is a man in London who has a mania for eating newspapers. Somebody should send him a copy of the *Post*; that would cure him.

The peach tree, throughout Northern, Middle and Western New York, notwithstanding the long and intensely cold weather, is uninjured.

When Ben Wade takes the stump, William Allen will have to "rise up" higher than he ever rose before. They will strike fire every time they meet.

New Jersey has a lunatic who uses a couple of pounds of tobacco daily, not in the way of chewing or smoking, but actually devouring it as food.

Some profit. The leading hotel in Jacksonville, Florida, has just made a cash dividend of thirty-three and a third per cent. for its year's business.

Faribault, Minnesota, has a "Ladies' Hen Club." "Wow, what's a hen club?" Inquires the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. It is a cackling association, stupid.

No wonder that Little Rhody is so staunchly Republican. Last year there were 43,800 children in the State, of whom 39,401 attended the public schools.

An ingenious Englishman has just discovered a method of making glass sufficiently tough to resist the blows of a hammer. There should be "millions in it."

Business journals predict that within thirty days there will be a more hopeful feeling throughout the entire country than there has been known since the panic of 1873.

New York city has seven thousand licensed liquor saloons, graded from $250 to $30 fees per annum, and yielding last year in revenue to the municipality of $937,380.

There seems to be no obstacle too formidable for human enterprise to overcome. A project is now on foot to tunnel Mount Blanc at an altitude of thirteen hundred kilometres.

The ex-rebel soldier who recently wrote to the Second Auditor for blanks for pension and bounty was a little premature. The Democratic Congress does not meet until December.

The thirty-five hundred votes cast by the New Hampshire Democrats this year, in excess of their vote of last year, was the net product of naturalization mills and gerrymandering.

Notwithstanding the industrial depression in Troy, last year, the aggregate savings banks' deposits made during the year exceeded by several thousand dollars the amount withdrawn.

The Secretary of the Treasury is confident that the new experimental Steamboat Commission will accomplish important results. It is certainly to be hoped so. The last one was a costly failure.

The British lion and the Russian bear are drawing so near on the Eastern question that they begin to chafe against each other. It is only a question of time how soon the collision must come.

The coming summer promises to contribute largely to the growth of Chicago. It is predicted that the marks of the great fire of 1871, as well as of July last, will be entirely removed by October.

PERSONAL.

Thrifty Bostonians are opening their eyes over the published bill of the Sumner memorial expenses. For his supposed voluntary eulogy George William Curtis was paid one thousand dollars, which is at the rate of ten dollars a tear.

Jeff Davis having denied that he used some indiscreet language at Stevenson, Ala., in February, 1861, Mr. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, gives him the lie direct, by asserting that he reported the words charged as spoken by Davis on the occasion specified.

While the Englishman boasts of the longevity of his statesmen, the American goes him several better. Gen. Dix is five years older than Mr. Disraeli, Bryant is ten years older, while Peter Cooper, Commodore Vanderbilt and others, are all the seniors of the present Nestor of English politics.

At an unexpected gathering in Northboro', Mass., a short time since, the following, relatives sat down to tea together, viz.: Two brothers-in-law, two uncles, one great uncle, one great aunt, two sisters of the first generation, three sisters of the second, and two sisters of the third; five aunts, one father, one grandmother, two mothers, six daughters, three granddaughters, seven nieces and seven cousins. And yet there were only eleven persons.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* of the 6th inst. says: "N. H. Bishop, who started from Troy in a paper canoe, for the Gulf of Mexico, was at St. Mary's a few days since, all well. He goes up the St. Mary's river to the Okeefenokee swamp, and from there will haul his canoe to the Suwannee river, and will then go down that noble river to the gulf. He will then go to Cedar Keys, and thence by railroad to Fernandina, on his return to New York. His canoe per ship is fourteen feet long and twenty-eight inches wide, and weighs fifty-six pounds."

A case in point. In the first volume of the "Autobiography of Lyman Beecher" he gives a little sketch of a trial of an erring brother minister in the following words: "In these days Presbytery was called to deal with a certain minister who occasioned us much trouble. He was shrewd, self-taught, ingenious, but intemperate and immoral. He had been convicted once, but had made confessions and had been restored. Afterwards new facts came to light. I took a journey to New York and up North river on purpose to obtain evidence, and he went with me. I had conducted his defense before Presbytery. I found his old deacon where he had formerly been settled, who testified point blank before his face, and said to him, "You know it was so." He was silent. I was shocked almost frightened. I felt such a horror of that man that at night I piled up the chairs and tables against my door. I did not sleep, but he might murder me. The result was we suspended him. But it cost us much time and trouble. It was an exceedingly severe thing; a theme of prayer on the Sabbath for nearly two years; the church where he was settled divided and distressed. I used to say that his friends were so committed that if he had broken the seventh commandment at noonday in the public square they would not have given up."

EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Annual Meeting of Pittsburgh Conference at Alliance, O.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST DAY.

FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The annual session of this large and influential body is an event of signal importance, not only in the community where it is held, but to the many thousands of members within its bounds. The Conference bounds extend in Pennsylvania to the top of the Allegheny mountains, above Johnstown, and thence along its ridge to Uniontown, embracing Somerset, Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, in Pennsylvania, thence into West Virginia, to Wellsburg, including the "Pan Handle." It embraces all of Eastern Ohio to Marietta, extending north to the neighborhood of Ravenna, in one direction, and towards Columbus in another. This territory embraces a large, well-to-do population, and very many cities and towns. It is one of the largest of the seventy-six annual conferences, numbering over three hundred ministers.* The "record of homes," this session, shows that places have been provided for three hundred and fifty-two persons. This, of course, includes the ministers of the Conference and official visiting ministers, and about a dozen of lay stewards. The constituency (members) of this body is large. In March, 1874, the figures were as follows: Members, 51,438; probationers, 11,467; total, 62,905—quite as much as the entire membership of some denominations. This is the fifty-first annual session of the Conference, and but three veterans remain of the members, when it was organized, namely: Revs. Robert Boyd, Thos. M. Hudson and Robert Hopkins. The two last named are present.

The cognomen of "Methodist," designed as a name of reproach, for the methodical ways was seen in the "method" in which they arranged to reach Alliance and took up their line of march from the depot to the church. Most of the members arrived at the same hour, by preconcerted arrangement at Pittsburgh. The ministers on reaching the church were welcomed by a large body of the male members present to escort them to their homes, and very soon all were comfortably fixed at the cozy houses of the Alliancians. Members of other denominations as well as Methodists have proffered genious hospitality.

The Conference opened promptly at 9 o'clock, Wednesday, March 17th, Bishop Bowman presiding, with special religious services by the Bishop, assisted by the venerable Rev. T. M. Hudson and Rev. John W. Baker, after which Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, the able President of the Pittsburgh Female College, and long the efficient Secretary of the body, called the roll, and most of the members responded; but six failed to answer to their names, whose tongues were palsied in death, namely: Revs. Walter Attrey, Z. H. Cossum, W. B. Grace, J. W. Shiver, C. Thorn, C. W. Scott. When the name of George W. Baker was called, his Presiding Elder stated that he had surrendered his parchments and withdrawn from the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Bishop announced that Dr. B. F. Brooks had been transferred to the Conference, and also Rev. D. D. Fisher, from Kansas, who was formerly a member of this body.

Dr. I. C. Pershing, as expected, was re-elected unanimously Secretary, with power to choose his assistants. He made choice of his old and capable associates, namely: Rev. James R. Mills, Sewickley; Rev. Noble G. Miller, Mansfield, and Rev. I. A. Pierce, New Philadelphia, Ohio, and the Conference confirmed the same.

The presiding elders (eleven) were appointed and nominating committees to select standing committees for the session. The following report was presented and adopted:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

STEWARDS—*Ministerial*.—R. T. Miller, L. McGuire, A. B. Castle, J. F. Core, J. Conner, J. A. Miller, J. M. Carr, J. W. Baker, A. H. Norcross, M. J. Ingram, J. W. Fouts.

STEWARDS—*Lay*.—W. H. Kincaid, J. H. Nobbs, J. E. Shaffer, A. G. Williams, R. Robinson, H. McCall, C. N. Allen, H. G. Forker, J. Woodcock, C. Hare, M. Perry.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—A. W. Cridge, D. A. McCready, D. M. Hollister, C. McCaslin, I. W. Baird, A. J. Lane, E. Ellison, H. B. Edwards, T. McCleary, E. B. Webber, S. S. Kendall.

EDUCATION—W. S. Wakefield, B. F. Brooke, E. B. Snyder, W. L. Dixon, J. S. Bracken, J. W. Toland, R. M. Freshwater, W. R. Harcum, J. L. Deems, W. F. Turner, H. C. Beacom.

PITTSBURGH *Christian Advocate*.—M. J. Sleepy, S. T. Mitchell, Walter Brown, R. Keys, A. V. Millspaugh, Sylvanus King, G. G. Watters, J. F. Huddleston, R. Hamilton, C. W. Miller, W. F. Lauck.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION—T. A. Davidson, M. J. Sleepy, S. Sevington, J. E. Starkey, M. C. Grimes, C. M. Westlake, M. McK. Garrett, W. P. Blackburn, M. J. Montgomery, S. T. Franklin.

FREEMASON'S AID SOCIETY—J. T. Riley, P. W. Vertican, J. W. Kessler, G. W. Johnson, J. Stevens, T. W. Anderson, P. G. Edmonds, D. C. Knowles, J. Gledhill, W. Johnson, S. G. Miller.

STATE OF THE CHURCH—S. Y. Kennedy, A. Scott, I. P. Saddler, J. Shaw, N. C. Worthington, A. B. Hutchison, J. Hamilton, J. Moffitt, A. J. Rich, R. Cartwright, W. Lynch.

MEMOIRS—R. Hopkins, W. Hunter, J. K. Boller, E. Williams, P. Cook, M. M. Eaton, J. S. Wakefield, A. P. Leonard, G. B. Hudson, J. Drummond, J. H. White.

PUBLIC WORSHIP AND ANNIVERSARIES—W. Cox, W. H. Locke.

MISSIONS—The presiding elders—Eleven ministers.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—H. Sinsabaugh, A. W. Butts, B. F. Sawhill.

POSTOFFICES—J. B. Gray, J. W. Righter, S. Line.

LADIES' AND PASTORS' CHRISTIAN UNION—R. S. Hogue, N. B. Stewart, John A. Wright, A. D. McCormick, T. F. Pershing, R. B. Mansell, L. Paine, B. T. Thomas, R. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Kelly, Mrs. Cox.

BOOKS AND PERIODICAL ACCOUNTS—J. W. Weaver, J. I. Wilson, W. F. Smith, J. H. Henry, S. W. Davis, J. N. Pershing, T. C. Hatfield, J. G. Gogley, G. W. Dennis, S. H. Craven.

PARSONAGES—J. H. Rodgers, W. N. Webster, E. R. Jones, Joseph Hollingshead, W. A. Shier, J. Dunlavy, J. M. Swan, J. Coil, J. E. Hollister, J. J. Jackson, J. H. Doane.

TEMPERANCE—H. M. Rader, J. L. Stifley, J. Mecklem, C. C. High, J. F. Jones, J. A. Danks, D. L. Dempsey, H. W. Stewart, I. Winters, C. H. Feitt, J. A. Swaney.

CHURCH PROPERTY—T. M. Patterson, J. C. Castle, J. Grant, J. B. Uber, J. J. Hays, J. A. Hunter, J. M. Bray, W. Peregoy, H. J. Smith, W. H. Pigott.

EXAMINATION OF CLASSES—Williams, J. Z. Moore, J. H. Ekey, D. Rhodes, R. S. Starhl, E. J. Smith, W. H. Rider, J. R. Cooper, C. H. Edwards, W. S. Cummins.

BENEVOLENCE—J. Q. Miller, J. C. Russell, Joseph E. Wright, W. L. McGrew, H. Appleton, T. J. Rankin, J. Bray, R. Jordan, A. E. Ward, H. J. Lewis, C. H. Scott, H. Hemphill, C. Carter, T. Finley, H. H. Pershing, F. D. Fast, M. M. Sweeney, R. J. White, W. W. Roup, E. M. Williams, E. D. Holtz, J. W. Charlton, G. A. Lowman, O. S. Barchtel.

PUBLICATION OF MINUTES—I. C. Pershing, Joseph Horner.

The rules of the last session were adopted for the government of this session, and the hour of 8:30 A. M. for the time of meeting daily, the first half hour to be spent in devotional exercises, and the hour of adjournment 12 M.

The report of the Pittsburgh Female College was printed and referred to the Committee on Education.

The following ministers were introduced: Rev. G. S. Alexander, of Nebraska; Rev. Dr. B. F. Brooks, pastor of Christ M. E. church, Indianapolis; Rev. L. H. Smith, pastor of Lutheran church, Alliance; Revs. W. H. Painter and G. A. Peters, North Ohio Conference; Rev. A. R. Smith, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Alliance; J. B. Miller, pastor of Bethseda Presbyterian church; Rev. Samuel Seechrist, of Lutheran church; Dr. Rutledge, agent of Wallace Institute, and others, are all the seniors of the present Nestor of English politics.

Bishop Bowman then took up the 10th question, viz.: Was the character of each preacher examined? and called upon Rev. Dr. Minor, P. E. West Pittsburgh district, to give an account of his district. The Doctor is about to retire from this district, which has been supervised with great ability, and his removal by limitation of the rule is much regretted. He reported the district to be enjoying much prosperity in all its departments. Among the encouraging features was the completion of five churches and the commencement of an elegant church structure at Washington, Pa. The characters of the pastors of the different churches in the district were examined, and each gave an account of the condition of their respective charges, collections for missions, and other benevolent purposes, commencing with Liberty street church, Pittsburgh, Rev. R. T. Miller, pastor. At the close, Rev. Dr. Heram Miller, Presiding Elder of South Pittsburgh district, was called upon to report his work, which showed the district was prospering greatly under his faithful labors. Next was the representation of Rev. Dr. A. J. Endsley, Presiding Elder of East Pittsburgh district, which has been signally favored, as might be expected, feeling the efficient administration of this able divine. Rev. Dr. R. L. Miller, Presiding Elder of North Pittsburgh district, followed with a gratifying statement of his work, showing, under his careful supervision, that his district was prospering.

The examination of character was suspended to hear an address from Rev. Mr. Alexander, of Nebraska, relative to the suffering in Nebraska and Kansas by the grasshopper plague, at the close of which the subject was referred to a special committee of three to consult with Mr. Alexander and report to the Bishop some plan for affording relief. Rev. Drs. S. H. Nesbit, William Hunter and John Williams were appointed said committee.

Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis, of the Cincinnati Conference, and Rev. Dr. D. P. Mitchell, of Kansas, formerly stationed in Allegheny city, were introduced.

An invitation was received from President Hartshorn and the trustees of Mount Union College, to visit the institution, located two miles back from Alliance, Friday afternoon, which was accepted.

After the usual announcements, Conference adjourned to meet next Thursday at 8:30 A. M.

The pastor of the church here, Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., is an old Pittsburger, and spent several years of his ministry in that city. He spent three or four years in the army as chaplain, and has "smelt" powder and where "balls" were flying. His book, "The Story of the Regiment," was a valuable contribution to the war history of our country. He is both able in the pulpit and popular in the community. The fact becoming known that the mail arrangements between Alliance and Pittsburgh were at unsuitable hours to have the proceedings appear in Pittsburgh papers next day after each session, Hon. John Hunter, President of the Alliance rolling mill, succeeded in making special arrangements, by which the evil was remedied. He is one of nature's noblemen, and universally beloved in this community.

* The Multiplication of Diseases.

Diseases multiply. One begets another. A trifling indisposition may, therefore, originate a complication of dangerous maladies. Indigestion begets far more formidable diseases; a multitude of ailments are traceable to constipation: fever and ague unhinges the entire nervous system, and is therefore the source of the poisonous ailments which affect that portion of the human organism. Hostetter's stomach Bitters, however, whether resorted to at the inception of those disorders of the stomach, bowels or liver, which give birth to the maladies, or when they have ripened into formidable maturity, are alike powerful to cure. The process of recovery is, of course, longer when the malady has gained headway, but it is none the less certain. Dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, kidney complaints and all intermittent fever, invariably yield to the operation of the great alternative and invigorant.

STATE NEWS.

Water is to be let into the Schuylkill canal, next week.

Mrs. Mary Fonner, of New Castle, died very suddenly on the 15th inst.

The Rev. A. P. Shanafelt, pastor of the First Baptist church in Chester, died on Tuesday.

Daniel Caslin, of West Chester, fell from a stack of cornfodder on Monday, and broke his neck.

Dr. Charles C. Jennings, one of the oldest residents of Easton, died on Tuesday, aged seventy years.

A Delaware county man has a twenty-four pound cat, which he claims is the largest tabby in the State.

Philadelphians can supply their tables with asparagus, provided they are willing to pay $1 25 per bunch for it.

Mr. Joseph Lawrence died of old age in Summerhill, Crawford county, on the 11th inst. He was ninety-four years old.

Thomas Hutchings has just died in the Berks county almshouse, leaving an estate worth $5,000. He was ninety years old.

William Burtnell forged a note for $200, got it cashed by James Gardner, banker, of Hollidaysburg, and departed for some unknown place.

The death of Charles W. Mixsell, of Easton, on Monday, has been announced. His wife, an aged lady, survived him but twenty-four hours.

A daughter of William Gehring, of Pottsville, aged twelve years, was burned to death on Tuesday. She was working near a stove, when her clothing ignited.

Michael Boyle, of Summerhill township, Crawford county, took a dose of white vitriol in mistake for salts, the other day, and had a very narrow escape from death.

The Erie *Gazette* says: John R. Black died on the 13th of February, in Lebceuf township. He had been feeble for many years, and nearly or quite blind. He was born at Fort Lebceuf, August 29th, 1795, and was the first white child born in what is now Erie county.

The Titusville *Courier* says: The Carmel church is the oldest Baptist organization in Western Pennsylvania. It was organized, with twenty members, in 1805. One of the original members, Mrs. Nancy Patterson, is still living in the western part of the township. She is ninety-three years of age. The oldest deacon is 75 years old, and performs the duties of factotum as well as those pertaining to a deaconship.

The longer winter lingers, &c., the longer will the married man enjoy an immunity from stepping on cakes of soap on the stairs, and going down backwards five steps at a time and landing in a slop-bucket, and tearing his finger nails off taking up carpets, and wrenching his back taking down stoves, and becoming interminized with other awful things incident to house-cleaning. And that is some consolation anyhow.—*Norristown Herald.*

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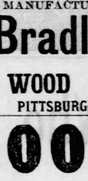

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STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

83 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

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WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

247 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ONIONS, ONIONS, ONIONS!

One car load CHOICE YELLOW ONIONS, for sale in quantities.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
Liberty street, opposite Smithfield.

JUST RECEIVED.

150 Barrels Choice Apples.

We will receive every week, by the barrel, the Choicest Apples brought to market. Also, PRIME WHITE CIDER on draught. FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, BEST LEAF LARD in the city. WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.

Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.

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This K. GOFF.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE.

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

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OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

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FINANCIAL.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, AND

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DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

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IN WALL STREET.

Money Invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect those of which gives a rapid and powerful circulation of water for removing incrustation, a perfect, unobstructed expansion and contraction. The Sectional Form allows the Boiler to be increased, diminished or divided without damage to parts, and the improved Lock-Nut does away with caulking, packing or gaskets.

ECLIPSE STEAM MANUFACTURING CO., SHARPSBURG, PA., AND 87 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Illustrated Circulars and Estimates furnished.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

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Manufacturers of

STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SHAFTING, HANGERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BITCHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Avenue and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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HOTEL COOK STOVE!

LARGE OVENS!!

PERFECT BAKER!!

The Only Hotel Stove in the Market.

NO STEAM!

NO UNPLEASANT ODOR!

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30 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, a well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO., Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

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SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

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Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

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Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

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IN WALL STREET.

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CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

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Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

854 PENN AVE.

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Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!

Office—870 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

PIER, DANNALS & CO.,

Brewers of Ale and Porter,

STEVENSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, have constantly on hand at their Bottling House,

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.

WHICH THEY GUARANTEE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

PINTS, $1 50 PER DOZEN.

Especially convenient for family and table use. Made from Malt and Hops, and entirely free of deleterious components. It is a Most Wholesome STIMULANT FOR INVALIDS.

Delivered Free. Send your orders by mail or call in person at Oregon Brewery.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH GLAUBER SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 18 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.

OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1856.

Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1875.

Except the continuance of a demand from the interior for funds with which to tide over the first of April, we cannot note any marked feature in our local money market. This, even, is less in extent than has been anticipated by many of the larger banks, who have been holding themselves in readiness for considerable advances and now find that they are likely to be left with unemployed capital on their counters and in their vaults.

Our home borrowers are so few in number that it has grown into an almost accepted fact that we have no need of money in Pittsburgh, and the very fact of one of our merchants or manufacturers evincing a disposition to borrow even for legitimate purposes and to a reasonable amount, is looked upon, and in most instances very unjustly regarded, as an evidence of weakness.

A curious feature of this quiet market is that the dullness extends in a large measure over our local stocks. Few transactions are taking place and these at low figures. The national bank stocks are all lower than usual considering the time of year, and other bank and insurance stocks are so sluggish in their movements as to be almost without quotation. As the dividend days approach, however, we may look for further sales and more rapid ones of the better class of stocks, as there are always some parties on the *qui vive* to carry bank shares over the dividend time.

—The crusade against the payment of interest upon balances is beginning again among the banks, this time in a spirit of sheer self-preservation, for they find it impossible to use the funds of their depositors in such a manner that the investments may be at once safe and moderately remunerative. Nothing definite has yet been decided upon, however, but the matter is "being talked up."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 18, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116½	116½	116½	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120¾		120¾		120¾	
5-20's, 1865	117¼		117¼		117¼	
5-20's, 1864	118½		118		118	
5-20's, 1865, new	118		118		118	
5-20's, 1865, new	118		119		118¾	
5-20's, 1867	119¼		119¼		119¼	
5-20's, 1867, registered	119½		119½		119½	
10-40's	113¾		113¾		113¾	
10-40's, registered	114¼		114¼		114¼	
Currency 6's	119¼		119¼		119¼	
New 5 per cents	115¾		115¾		115¾	
Western Union Tel	77¾	77¾	77	77	77	77¼
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	38¾	38	38	38¼
Quicksilver	34½	34½		34½		34½
Adams Express		104		104		
Wells-Fargo Express	97	96		96		97
American Express		63½		63½		
United States Express	50	50	49¾	50		
New York Central		103		103	103½	103
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾		93¾		93¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central	90	90		90		90
Cleveland, and Pittsburgh	91¾			91¾		
Toledo and Wabash	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	44½	44½
Do preferred	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	105½	105½	105½	105½	105¾	105¾
St. Paul, common	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Do preferred	67	67	67	67	67	67
Wabash, common	12	12	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	49½	49	49¼	48¾	49	49
Harlem	130		130		130	
Hannibal & St. Joe	23	23	23	23	22½	22½
Iron Mountain	45¼		45¼		44¾	44¾
C., C. & I. C.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Tennessee, old	67		67		67	
Tennessee, new			63		63	
Virginia, new, Ap.	29		28		28	
South Carolinas, July			29		29	
Missouri 6's			97		97	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	59½	59¾
Pennsylvania Central scrip	107¾	
Reading, sales	37¾	
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	133½	134
Lehigh Coal	111	111¼
Lehigh Valley, sales	63¾	64
Allegheny Valley	92½	
Central Pennsylvania Co.	44½	45
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b. sales 77		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 18, 1875.

The cold weather to-day continued to affect the trade in general merchandise unfavorably, and in many cases it was thought that the spring trade would be set back a week or ten days by the cold snap. Produce and provisions were moderately active. Grain, groceries and breadstuffs were quiet. Values were generally steady.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	714	Apples, bbls	131
Corn, sks	1,000	Wool, lbs	1,930
Barley sks	200	Oats, sks	2,000
Butter, pkgs	111	Bacon, tcs	22
Potatoes, bus	42	Hay, bales	20

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. In this list the price bid of the market is in advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market remains rather quiet, and steady. Wheat was inactive, but holders are firm, and a strong feeling exists both in this and Eastern markets. We quote: We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 27@1 35 per bushel; Michigan white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do at $1 20@1 22; amber do at $1 21@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 16@1 17. Corn was steady but not very active. We quote shelled at 52@54c per bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 52@52½c for low-mixed; car wise in slow request at 50@52c per bushel for yellow; 49@51c for mixed. Oats are steady and fairly active at 42@43c per bushel for prime white; mixed 41@42c. Barley was quiet with but little doing; we quote nominally at $1 20@1 25 per bushel for No. 2 spring. Rye was scarce and in light demand, at $1 10@1 12 per bushel. Jobbing quotations in corn and oats rule 3@5c per bushel above quotations.

Flour—The market continues firm and active for standard brands. The following are the wholesale prices of the leading grades per bbl: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red winter flour $6 25; Graham do $6 50; Wisconsin, Minnesota & Dakota do $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $5 50@6 00; Graham $5 25@6 00; self-rising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $7 12½@7 dozen packages; cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $7 12½@8 00.

Hay—The market active. We quote prime timothy, on track, $20@21 00; choice $19 00@20 00; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $1 00@2 00. Loose hay is selling at $16 00@17 00 for No. 1; $13 00@14 00 for No. 2; straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton. Rice is quoted nominally at $6 25@6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Sacks bring 30@40c ₱ dz.

Mill Feed—Bran is steady at $1 15@1 20 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 35@1 65 ₱ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is easy. We quote choice at $4 75@5 00; fair to good $3 50@4 50; common to medium, dull at $1 25@1 75.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in fair supply and prices are firm; we quote at 6@7c ₱ lb net cash, in kegs, for prime; 4@5c for common.

BEANS—There is a firm market with a limited supply and active demand. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium at $1 90@2 00; mixed at $1 70@1 80.

BUTTER—Strictly choice yellow rolls would bring 25@27c, and a few sales were made at that figure. The bulk of transactions, however, were at a range of 20@22c for prime; 16@18c for common to medium.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb in round lots; sales in jobbing way are made at 34@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The market continues very quiet, with business confined chiefly to jobbing transactions. Prices are steady at 16½@17c ₱ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Switzer 17@18c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote strictly fresh at 23@23c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb 35@36c for round lots; 60@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ₱ lb 30@32c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is coming in freely and is sold at 14c per lb for choice cakes; medium and inferior grades are offered at 10@12c; sugars sells readily at $1 50 per gallon; in kegs at 12c in barrels at 12c.

POTATOES—There is still a liberal and increasing supply, and prices are a trifle lower. Pennsylvanias are in store and on track at ranges of $1 05@1 10 per bushel for prime peachblows; Peerless 90@$1 00; other grades are neglected. Jersey sweets are selling slowly at 75c per bushel for peachblows; 85@90c for Peerless.

POTTED—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations at 14@18c for chicken and 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c ₱ lb; dried black cherries are scarce at 11@12c ₱ lb; sun-dried peaches are quoted at 9@9½c ₱ lb for choice; 6½@7c for prime; in large supply at 3½@4c ₱ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 2½@3c ₱ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is more active; sales at 400 bushels leaving the market on the day; yesterday and to-day at $6 90 ₱ bushel; quotable at $6 90@7 10 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 90@2 25 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 95@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; blue grass $2 50; red-top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 12@13c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

The market experienced a moderate jobbing movement yesterday at steadily maintained prices, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard A, granulated	10¾c
Prime Rio	19c	Standard extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	18c	Franklin extra C	9¾c
Java	33c	Franklin extra C, yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	11½c
Rio, in bulk	24@25c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40@40c	Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	*Molasses.*	
Gunpowder	50@$1 00	Strictly choice N. O	72c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55@$1 00	Good	68c
Oolong	55@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25@$1 00	Sugar drips	70c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@60c
Choice Carolina	8¾@8½c	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Prime	8¼c	Common	5½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Silver gloss	9½c
Spices.		Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
Allspice	17½@18c	Layers, ₱ box	3 @4
Cassia	20c	Layers, ₱ half box	2 @2½
Pepper	21@24c	Currants, ₱ lb	12c
Nutmegs	90c@$1 40	Prunes	10@12½c
Pepper	27 c	*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	15c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 50
Stearine	15c	Brown soap, 2 bars to ₱ box	2 50
Soda.		Do. N.Y. City ₱ ½ box	2 50
Bicarb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c	German Mottled	7 c
Bi-carb. in 5 papers	6½c		

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 18, 1875.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil.....10½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil.....10¾c
Pure in lots of 100 lbs in oil.....11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs.....10 @11
Red lead, dry.....9½@11 c
Litharge.....9½@10 c
Orange mineral.....12 @13 c
Putty, in bbls.....3½@4 c
Putty, in kegs.....4 @4½c

Terms—Cash on delivery.

OFFICE—NO. 18 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE Co.

OF ALLEGHENY, PENNA.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1856.

Office, Nos. 41 and 43 Ohio Street.

HENRY IRWIN.....President.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 19, 1875.

The oil trade yesterday was quiet and uninteresting. There is a weak feeling in crude, and it is reported that some of the bull clique have got discouraged, and have commenced unloading. Refined is quiet and unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United, at wells, at $1 65; Union do $1 60; outside lines do $1 55; immediate shipment $1 85. It is reported that within the past few days sales of Columbia Conduit Company certificates have been made to the amount of some 15,000 or 20,000 barrels in expectation of the opening of that line, at $1 60@1 65 at wells, which will make the cost delivered in Pittsburgh $1 80@2 00, a saving of 35@40c per barrel.

REFINED

continues quiet with a trifle easier feeling. There is not much doing either on the part of refiners or buyers. We quote at 11¾@11¾c for standard white on the cars.

New York—Refined is quoted at 14¾@15c for prompt delivery.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 14¾@14¾c.

OIL BARRELS

are firmer at $1 30@1 33 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—The *Herald* says: Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts of the bull clique to sustain the market yesterday the price declined to $1 62¾ for United. At the close there was a prevailing weakness among speculators and not a few of them became demoralized, broke, ran and attempted to throw their oil on the market. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....$1 65
1,000 bbls, United at wells, spot.....1 62½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells, spot.....1 61¾
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 80¾
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 83
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment, river delivery, lines not specified, spot.....1 85
750 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 85
500 bbls, Oil City, spot.....1 80¾
750 bbls, Upper creek, spot.....1 85

NEW YORK, March 18, closing 17.—Prices fluctuate just now as reports, favorable or otherwise, come to hand of the pressure of the market at the producing points. There is very little business going on. Shippers are not inclined to close other than urgent orders. Sales are 9,700 barrels refined at 14½c, closing at 14½c bid; crude in bulk is quoted at 7¼c; refined at 14¾@15c; cases at 19½@21½c for shipment; naphta at 8½c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a dull and nominal market, with refined quoted at 14¾@14¾c.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 80@1 82½; no transactions yet.

OIL CITY, March 18.—Market firm at $1 90.

ROUSEVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet but steady at $1 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 18.—Market quiet and firm at $1 95.

TIDIOUTA, March 18.—Market quiet at $

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.281	14	82	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.371	26	76	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.329	26	88	N.W.	Gntle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....30.357 Highest thermom..28.5
Mean thermometer.... 25 Lowest thermom.. 12

A Dead-Beat on His Travels.

One J. S. Manning, representing himself as traveling agent for a large oil company of Pittsburgh, has been swindling the people of Grayson county, Kentucky, by taking orders for carbon oil, and pocketing the money. He borrowed a horse and buggy at Litchfield, spent two weeks in traveling around the country, and when satisfied with his gains he left for parts unknown. He will no doubt try this swindling game in some other section of the country.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of a man named Samuel Kelly, who was run over by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad near the old fair grounds. Deceased resided on Thirty-third street, in the Thirteenth ward, and was employed as a driver by Frank Ardary. He had just attended to his horses in the stable, and was about crossing the track on his way home for dinner, when he was struck by a train. He was dragged some distance, and his body was frightfully mangled. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fire in Washington County.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. Gilmore Berry, near Johnson's station, in Washington county, was discovered to be on fire. No help was at hand, and the house, with its contents, was soon destroyed. Flames were communicated to the barn, which, with several head of valuable cattle, eighty sheep and a considerable amount of hay, grain, farming utensils, etc., were also burned. The house was a fine one, elegantly furnished, and the loss will fall quite heavy on Mr. Berry. Our informant was unable to state the exact amount, but says the property was partially insured.

The Tableaux Last Night.

One of the very finest audiences ever assembled in Library Hall, was present last evening at the performance for the benefit of the Relief Society. The tableaux were all very fine—the posing being artistic and the costuming elegant and appropriate. The ladies and gentlemen interested were deserving of each and every encore bestowed. The Leidertafel Society sang exceedingly well, and as a result were recalled more than once. It is said that a public demand for a repetition of the entertainment, for the same worthy object, will shortly be made.

Messrs. Ellsler and Gotthold, of the Opera House, very generously furnished costumes for all who made application.

The Water Committee—No Quorum.

A meeting of the Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils was to have been held last evening but a quorum failed to attend. Some time was spent discussing the situation as to the completion of the new works. Mr. Walters contractor for Highland avenue reservoir was present and anxious to know if he was to proceed with the work when spring opens. The opinion was expressed that the South Side people who had opposed the $750,000 clause of bill 54 had made a great mistake. The new works from which revenue might be derived cannot be completed and the whole city will be paying interest on the large amount of money already expended.

The committee was to have awarded the contract for supply of coal last night but

Supposed to be Stolen.

At the Central Station are two large tarpaulins, such as are used on boats and barges, and for covering freight on the wharf. This property was found in the possession of two men named Pat. Moran and T. McDonough, by Lieutenant Johnson, of the police force. The Lieutenant, about ten o'clock Wednesday night, saw the persons named passing along Wood street from the river, carrying the tarpaulins, and upon questioning them in regard to the matter, and not receiving a satisfactory reply, he took them and their load to the station. Yesterday, after an examination before the Mayor, McDonough was discharged and Moran was held for a further hearing. If any of our river men have missed property of the above description it is probable they can find it by connecting with the police.

Died of His Injuries.

The Italian Giovanni Descatti, who was shot in the head on Monday evening, either accidentally or by design, died yesterday morning at about seven o'clock. He had remained unconscious from about eight o'clock Monday evening, shortly after the shooting. Drs. Snively and Mooney nelly made an autopsy and will testify before the Coroner's jury to-day. The ball entered the left side of the head, as already stated, between the eye and the ear. The physicians upon examination found that it had passed entirely through the brain and lodged upon the other side of the skull.

Coroner McCallin has empanelled a jury and the investigation into the case will commence at ten o'clock this morning. Guastilli and Moreveterdi are still in custody, but there has been no evidence yet heard of the murder. It will make the case of

Alderman Milliken.

Alderman E. C. Milliken has been duly and regularly installed in his office, and is now prepared to deal out justice in quantities to suit. Having a large acquaintance, and being in every way qualified for the position, there is no doubt that he will receive his full share of business, and listen to tales innumerable of wrong-doing, exercising at the same time his best endeavors to set them straight. Preliminary to all this, he has engaged as his clerk Mr. Harry S. Schultz, a young gentleman of long experience in that line, who has the law at his fingers' tips, and can fill out a warrant or write legal documents with equal facility. Being one of the best pensmen in the city, his dockets will always be neatly kept. For constables, Alderman Milliken has chosen Messrs. James Richardson and F. G. Rivers. They are "old hands" at the business, and can always be relied upon to do their work faithfully and well, whether it be the arresting of a transgressor or the collecting of a seemingly bad debt. Alderman Milliken has his office at No. 69 Grant street.

Mercy Hospital—"Justice."

In the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday last appeared a communication signed "Justice," and written in the interest of the Homeopathic Hospital. It charged the distributing committee of a certain "relief" fund with unjust partiality; and, by way of curing or at least of rebuking one (alleged) injustice, the writer inflicts another and a greater one, and this on a third party entirely innocent. This may be all very well according to the principle *similia similibus curantur*, but squares badly with the moral law. The Mercy Hospital, it seems, received a share of the relief fund, whilst not even an infinitesimal mite was given to the Homeopathic institute. Now, "Justice," or rather (to be polite as well as truthful), *in-justice*, complains that this was all wrong, and gives its reason for the reason: That whereas the *Hanemann Magazine* has been dispensing its *multum-in-parvo* pillets free gratis for nothing, the Mercy Hospital has been for several years *generously open* to patients that pay. Oh, patience! pray where did you obtain your information, misjustice? Oh, yes, from "persons who should know" you say; but then, even yourself don't believe their statement, for you doubtingly throw in the saving condition "*if* this be true." It would be far better for justice, had you consulted those who *do know*, before writing your bitter jeremiad. The sisters in charge of the Mercy Hospital, or the gentlemen of the medical staff could have told you that your information was *entirely false*, and that there never was a time since the establishing of the hospital—over twenty-five years ago—when the statement had any semblance of truth. When you were putting down your grievance on paper, and now, to-day, over *one-third* of the patients are *free patients*, and this has been always rather under than over the average proportion. And yet the Mercy Hospital has no revenue to rely on, either from Church or State.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Twenty-second Annual Session of the Pittsburgh Conference.

The members of the Pittsburgh Conference, Evangelical Association, met in Zion church, on High street, this city, yesterday, to hold their twenty-second annual session.

The Rev. Bishop J. J. Esher, of Chicago, opened the session by reading a portion of Holy Scriptures, singing and prayer. The Bishop then delivered a short but eloquent address to the members of the Conference, in which he appropriately alluded to the prosperity of the church and the kindly dealings of a wise and merciful Providence during the past year.

He alluded to the high and holy calling of a minister, an embassador of Christ commissioned and sent forth not by virtue of Apostolic succession, but called by the Holy Spirit and sent forth by the command of Christ, the only true legitimate commission.

After the calling of the roll, the Conference was organized by the appointing of Rev. L. M. Royer Secretary, and W. M. Stanford and J. H. Bates assistants; Rev. R. Mott and J. Q. A. Neller official reporters for the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and other papers.

The moral and official conduct of the members of Conference was inquired into, and each member was separately and strictly examined with closed doors. The characters of all were passed.

The Bishop appointed the following standing committees:

On Letters—The Bishop, J. L. W. Seibert and Joseph Dick.

Quarterly Conference Records—J. L. W. Seibert, G. W. Cupp and P. W. Haim.

On Boundaries—The Bishop and the Presiding Elders.

On Statistics—J. Q. A. Meller, G. W. Brown, J. S. Seip.

On Finance—W. Schmidt, S. M. Baumgardner and J. King.

On Education—G. S. Domer, J. L. W. Seibert and J. Q. A. Meller.

According to the ruling of the Bishop, H. W. Hampe's credentials, received at the annual session of this Conference two years ago, are null and void, and that he is not to be considered a minister of the Evangelical Association.

G. W. Risnyer has withdrawn from the church.

Revs. D. S. Poling and C. F. Hartung were changed from a superannuated to an effective relation.

G. W. White, J. Portch, D. K. Laran, S. Millison, G. W. Dunlap, J. J. Carmony and F. P. Saylor were voted deacon's orders. Thos. Ernenhout, F. Bane, J. S. Seip, A. W. Platt, N. Yoder and L. H. Hetrick had elders' orders voted them.

The Bishop, when he informed the candidates for orders of the above action of the Conference, delivered a short address to them, in which he pointed out the necessity of a holy, studious and faithful life. The ordination ceremonies was conducted by John A. Owens, Superintendent of the Nixon street school, Allegheny, with blackboard exercise. Short addresses were then made by Rev. T. J. Knapp, Rev. A. J. Bonsall, Rev. J. W. Plannett, John A. Myler, Esq., Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor of the church, and Prof. L. H. Eaton, the efficient President of the convention.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies of Penn avenue church, for the sumptuous entertainment furnished.

THE BAPTISTS.

Sunday School Convention.

A quarterly meeting of the Sunday School workers in the Baptist churches in and around Pittsburgh began yesterday morning and closed last evening, in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor).

The meeting was presided over by Prof. L. H. Eaton, the President of the Convention.

After singing by the audience, prayer was offered by Dr. J. Winter.

The first paper read was by H. Kirk Porter, Esq., on "The Model Sunday School," which was requested for the *Baptist Witness*, and the subject was discussed by Rev. B. F. Woodburn, Capt. Shedden, Rev. M. B. Sloan, Prof. C. R. Coffin, Rev. J. D. Herr, Mr. Black and T. J. Knapp.

Miss E. Murphy read an interesting paper on "The Model Infant Class," which was also asked for the *Baptist Witness*, and discussed by Mrs. Estep, Mrs. Seibert, Mr. Graybarn, Jacob Kerr, W. T. Bown, Prof. B. R. Coffin and Rev. T. S. Hutson. Adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass.

The afternoon session was opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. T. J. Knapp.

"How can we best cultivate the spirit of benevolence in our Sunday Schools," was the subject of an ample paper by Mrs. J. D. Herr, which elicited an animated discussion, participated in by Prof. Carey, A. P. Smith, Thomas Corde, Dr. J. Winter, Rev. J. D. Herr, W. T. Bown, J. J. Davis, Rev. G. J. Brensinger, Capt. Shedden, Rev. J. S. Hutson, Wm. Black, Rev. J. W. Plannett and Rev. J. A. Snodgrass.

The question box was now opened and the following questions answered: "How shall members of the Church aid the Sabbath School," answered by Rev. J. A. Snodgrass. "The importance of punctuality on the part of teachers," answered by Rev. T. J. Knapp. "How to hold the attention of scholars in the class," answered by Rev. M. B. Sloan. On "Organizing Mission schools into churches," by Rev. J. S. Hutson. On "Home study of the Bible," by Rev. B. F. Woodburn. On "Scolding Superintendents," by Rev. G. J. Brensinger. On "Rewards or prizes to scholars," by Revs. J. W. Plannett. On "Punctuality of teachers," by Prof. J. J. Davis On "How many points to bring out in a lesson," by Rev. A. J. Bonsall.

Dinner and supper were furnished at the church by the ladies, in a manner in keeping with the liberality and enterprise of the Penn avenue church.

The evening session, a childrens meeting was called to order by Prof. Eaton at seven o'clock.

After an opening hymn by the scholars, led by the choir, and prayer by Rev. T. J. Bristow, a review of the lessons of March 7th and 14th, international series was conducted by John A. Owens, Superintendent of the Nixon street school, Allegheny, with blackboard exercise. Short addresses were then made by Rev. T. J. Knapp, Rev. A. J. Bonsall, Rev. J. W. Plannett, John A. Myler, Esq., Rev. J. D. Herr, pastor of the church, and Prof. L. H. Eaton, the efficient President of the convention.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies of Penn avenue church, for the sumptuous entertainment furnished.

THE WAHL MURDER TRIAL.

Murray Convicted of Murder in the First Degree—A Jury Impaneled in the Case of Meyers, the Alleged Accessory.

MURRAY GUILTY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning the jury in the case of Murray, indicted for the murder of Wahl, came into court and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The prisoner was in the box when the verdict was announced, and when directed by the Clerk to rise, he was visibly agitated. When the finding of the jury became known to him he seemed deeply affected, and when he sat down he leaned his head on his hand, and appeared then to realize his danger. He was remanded to jail to await his sentence.

THE CASE OF MEYERS.

Meyers, the companion of Murray, and his alleged accomplice in the murder, was then brought into Court. Upon being asked if he was ready for his trial Mr. Moore, speaking for the prisoner, requested a postponment till to-day, on account of the absence of his counsel, Mr. Moreland. The District Attorney said the Commonwealth had no other business prepared for the day, and suggested that a jury be impaneled in this case. Mr. Moore said he had no objection if the prisoner had none. The prisoner was directed by the Court to stand up, and was asked who his counsel was. He answered in a firm voice, "Mr. Moreland." The Court asked him if Mr. Moore was not also to assist in his defense, and the prisoner said "yes," and then seemed a little in doubt, and finally said he did not understand how the matter was arranged.

The Court asked him if he had any objection to impaneling the jury now, and then adjourning until this morning. He said he had. Mr. Moreland was his counsel, and he was acting under his advice. He had told Mr. Moreland that the trial was to commence on Tuesday, and he objected to any proceeding whatever in his case unless Mr. Moreland were present.

The Court then directed the jury to be impaneled, and inasmuch as there seemed to be some doubt about the connection of Mr. Moreland with the case, the Court pointed him to take charge until Mr. Moreland appear. Myers was informed that he would be allowed to make twenty peremptory challenges, and twenty "for cause" as he chose, and taking his seat at the counsel table, the impaneling of the jury was proceeded with.

Half-past one o'clock, P. M., a jury was obtained, after exhausting the panel and calling some twenty talesmen. Following are the jurors, the last three of whom are alternates:

John Welsh, E. S. Murray, Jas. O'Neill, E. J. Fleming, Robert Miller, August Rose, David G. Jones, Robert Chessman, Louis Mitchener, J. W. McCabe, John Snodgrass, J. W. Bissell.

Court then adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

A DIGNIFIED BODY.

A "Question of Privilege" Discussed.

The following extract from the *Legislative Record* of March 9th, carries with it its own comment:

Mr. Good—I rise to a question of privilege. I have a resolution which I wish to offer, and I will state its nature. It is in reference to the throwing of documents about this House. If the House will grant the privilege I will have it read.

The resolution was then read by the Clerk, as follows:

Resolved, That the sergeant-at-arms is hereby instructed to maintain the dignity of this House by preventing the throwing of articles across the chamber during the time this House is in session.

Mr. Huhn—I also rise to a question of privilege. I desire the Speaker of this House to request persons to cease throwing documents. I am endeavoring to perform my duty as a member of this House, and I am seriously annoyed by documents being thrown here, either at the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Good) or some other member of this House. It is about time that this practice was stopped. It is a disgrace to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and in consequence of it members who desire to perform their duties here, cannot do so.

Mr. Good—This practice is an insult to the dignity of this House. I supposed those who came here were gentlemen; but I find there are some of them blackguards. I desire that this practice should be discontinued. I am annoyed, and those who are in my immediate proximity are annoyed also, by the throwing of these documents by persons who should be gentlemen, but who are blackguards. I desire that this resolution may be adopted, and that these offenders may be compelled to observe the dignity of this House.

Mr. Embick—Is the gentleman making reference to his side of the House?

Mr. Good—I refer to either side of the House.

The Speaker—The Chair is of the opinion that any member who is guilty of such an act as that is in contempt of the House, and should be brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. Good—I shall move that the first member I see doing so be brought to the bar of the House for contempt.

Body Identified—Inquest.

The body of the man who died at the Union Depot on Wednesday evening, was yesterday identified as that of John McGaragan, a resident of North Versailles township. Deceased was a coal miner, and leaves a wife and five children. Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday evening, when testimony as to the finding of the man and as to his identity was elicited. Dr. Donnelly testified that after a superficial examination he believed the man died from heart disease, possibly valvular heart disease. He did not appear to be a drinking man, and no doubt he had overexerted himself. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the physician's testimony.

Another Election Contest.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, Jacob F. Siegle, Esq., in behalf of Dr. T. J. Gallaher, filed a petition for an investigation into the election of Gus L. Braun, as member of the Select Council from the Third ward. The petition was signed by twenty-seven citizens of the ward, and alleges that Dr. Gallaher was honestly chosen representative from that ward. It is charged that there were illegal votes cast in the Second district, that a recent policeman acted as inspector, in defiance of the law, and that persons were allowed to vote who had not paid taxes within two years. A hearing in the case will take place on Saturday, April 3d.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

Report of the Secretary for the Month of February.

Miss M. S. Stewart, Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society of Allegheny, makes the following report of charities for the month of February:

Assisted 529 families, giving out 10,125 bushels of coal, 3,805 pounds of flour, fifty-nine pounds coffee, nine pounds tea, thirty-six pounds sugar, forty-nine pounds rice, thirty-five gallons molasses, five and three-quarters bushels of potatoes, six bushels of beans, nineteen bushels of corn meal, forty-six pounds soap, 270 yards flannel, 151 yards calico, 156 pairs of shoes, seventeen yards jean, eighty-eight yards muslin, two blankets, two comforts, 275 partly worn garments, twenty newly made garments, over 300 loaves bread, five pounds crackers and 342 visits reported.

The society is thankful for all donations. Though they have made no public acknowledgment, the contributors may rest assured the ladies of the society will hold their names in grateful remembrance.

They desire especially to tender their thanks to Mr. John H. McCreery for his untiring efforts in regard to the musical entertainment given lately in behalf of the Home of the Friendless and Allegheny Relief Society, the latter organization receiving not quite half the proceeds. The newspapers will please correct the statement which asserts that the Relief Society realized $1,000 from the dinner and Duquesne drill at City Hall; that amount belonged exslusively to the Home of the Friendless. We too, with that association, would tender our thanks to Mr. Chas. Mellor and his assistant for their musical efforts, by which we are enabled to add to our exhausted exchequer $232 75.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF

MAYOR PHILLIPS is going to have a "little back room."

A SMALL-POX sign is exhibited in Bank Lane, Allegheny city.

THREE cases of small-pox are reported on the South Side.

"TAKE up the shovel and the hoe," Messieurs Street Commissioners.

THERE will not be a meeting of Pittsburgh Councils on Monday next.

THE members of the Water Committee are requested to attend a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next.

THE question, "Which would you rather do or go a fishing?" is now in order, and the invariable response is, "go a fishing."

SOME smgrammist has discovered that the letters of March have "chemin." It may be; but it is a mighty bad spell of weather.

MESSRS. ROBERT JENNINGS & SONS are veterinary surgeons for the Fire Department, and receive $300 per year for their services.

IT IS now pretended that small lobsters are more delicate eating than larger ones. Nonetheless, we yet pretend that veal is preferable to beef.

JOSEPH B. EATON, lieutenant of Captain Braun's company, Duquesne Greys, yesterday received his commission from Governor Hartranft.

SAYS the saucy Buffalo *Express*: "As if it were not enough to have plain scandals, Pittsburgh now invites the attention of the world to a 'colored scandal.'"

AFFECTIONATE parents will soon put fresh braces in their front gates, and will have the hinges carefully oiled, for the accommodation of spring courting.

ON Tuesday evening next, a spelling match will come off at the South Common M. E. church, Allegheny, the proceeds of which are to go to the Sunday school.

Miss Jennie Fairfax have brought suit for damages against Capt. B. Matthews, of the A. M. E. Zion church. The defendant was arrested on a capias.

THERE are again reports of a resumption of work by the puddlers. It is said that four furnaces will be relighted at Graff, Bennett & Co.'s on Monday, at $4 50 per ton.

Now is the time in which, while the farmer mows his wheat, his wife will sew his tares. Therefore she is his enemy. As Scriptural logic, this may be considered so-so.

"ARE you feeling poorly, sir?" said Blobbs' landlady to him at breakfast, yesterday morning. "Madam," said he, "I am as mad as this March hair in your butter?"

THE roof of tenement, No. 119 South Canal street, Allegheny, took fire from the chimney yesterday moring, about ten o'clock, but the resulting damage was only a trifle.

THE City Property Committee met last evening but transacted no business of importance. Mr. Braun reported needed repairs and supplies procured for the Central Station.

THE handsome sign of the Humane Society, the gift of Dr. A. G. Walters, will soon adorn the Germania Savings Bank building.

THE funeral of the late Thomas Little took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law, William C. Moreland, Esq., Oakland, and was largely attended.

LEARN that next Monday W. A. Collins, late of the *Chronicle*, will assume the position of associate editor of the *Telegraph*. J. C. Harper, Esq., retains the chief editorship of that journal.

MARSHALL and Lane, the two alleged highwaymen who were arrested in Allegheny, were yesterday committed to jail for a hearing next Saturday before Mayor Phillips, in default of $1,000 bail.

THE woman who was brutally assaulted in Dr. Kerr's office, South Side, Wednesday morning, has been sent to jail for vagrancy. The negro, Thomas Lee, has been held for a hearing on the charge of committing the assault.

ON WEDNESDAY evening an attempt was made to rob Mrs. Richard Allen. While in the passage of her residence, a man jumped from a door way and grabbed her watch chain. The chain broke, however, and he failed to get the watch.

THE Allegheny company of gold hunters has called a meeting of their organization, and now await the action of the Washington authorities. They say they will not undertake the journey until the Government's surveying order is revoked.

MR. MCKNIGHT, who resides on Western avenue, Allegheny, has missed lately a quantity of jewelry from the house, but how or when it was taken seems to be a mystery. The jewelry is valued at between fifty and sixty dollars.

JOHN H. MULLIN, D. D. G. P., installed the following officers in Allegheny Encampment No. 10, I. O. F., on the 15th inst.: Fr. R. Diehl, C. P.; W. H. Brown, H. P.; F. E. Jones, S. W.; J. H. Ferguson, J. W.; H. Stuernagle, Scribe; J. H. Elton, Treasurer.

BERNARD MCKENNA, recently elected Alderman for the Fourth ward, yesterday received his commission and filed the proper bonds. Squire McKenna will soon open an office in a prominent location, and we venture the opinion that he will always be found prompt and reliable in all his transactions.

A YOUNG man, who yesterday beheld with scorn and displeasure an economical Fifth avenue bar-keeper mix his matutinal whisky-cocktail according to the formula of too much gum and bitters to too little whisky, said in a mild tone of remonstrance: "I wish that whisky-cocktail to be all on one side, that the name implies."

MR. JOSEPH BEELER, some two weeks since committed to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy as a suspicious character, has been pardoned by the Governor. It has since transpired that Beeler is a respectable citizen of the little town of Webster, Westmoreland county, and that he was hunting work in the city when arrested.

A UNITED STATES Revenue officer made an information before Commissioner McCandless, charging Jacob Keacher, a tobacconist of Mt. Washington, with carrying on his business without paying the dues. Deputy Marshal Campbell arrested the defendant, who waived a hearing and entered bail for the May term of the United States District Court, at Pittsburgh.

THE constables of the First, Second, Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh wards, Pittsburgh, the Fourth and Fourteenth wards of Allegheny City, the boroughs of Etna and West Elizabeth, and the townships of North Fayette, Jefferson, Robinson and Upper St. Clair will appear with their returns before the Grand Jury, to testify on their returns on Saturday, March 21, 1875, at ten o'clock A. M.

Two burglars visited the house of Postmaster McCleary, No. 7 Locock street, Allegheny, Wednesday afternoon, and stole a few nickles from a pocket-book which they found in an upper chamber. Two watches, a quantity of jewelry, and other valuables, in the same room, were left undisturbed. The family, except a little daughter of Mr. Myler, were absent at the time of the burglary. The little girl heard the scoundrels and went into the room where they were rifling a bureau, when one of them pointed a pistol at her head. She left the house and called for help, when the thieves fled.

QUITE an amusing incident happened to a prominent Eleventh ward iron manufacturer yesterday, who was eager to make the acquaintance of a young lady, promising her the beauty of face and figure. He had resorted to all kinds of schemes to get a meeting, without success, and at last, getting desperate, he sent the young lady yesterday afternoon a basket of flowers and a beautiful bouquet, and would call with it on Wednesday afternoon. He made his appearance at the appointed time, and, being somewhat embarrassed, instructed the servant entered into the bouquet to Miss ——, with to present the bouquet to Miss ——, with compliments, &c. The servant, as directed, handed it to Miss ——, but as chance served sisters in the family, and the latter being designated by name, one not being designated by the anxious caller in the parlor, who was congratulating himself on his neat and "making his point," she placed it in the hands of the first Miss ——she met, which happened to be the wrong one, and still wearing short dresses. The young Miss at once made her appearance, declaring him very cordially, and assuring him that it was doubly precious, as it was the first she had received from a gentleman. Of course he could not make explanations, and after a very few moments' chat on the subject of spelling matches, St. Patrick's day, the weather, centennial tea party and John Brown, he sheepishly bowed himself out, fully believing that "white man is very uncertain." Try it again, Bob, and summon the whole family, and then you can't be fooled.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining a large number of execution creditors from interfering with the bankrupt's estate.

William Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was made extending the return day of the rule to show cause why the debtors should not be adjudged bankrupt to the 8th prox.

Thomas J. Butchfield *et al.* vs. Geo. B. Hill & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. George B. Hill, C. Lane Lowndes and J. H. Hill, composing said firm, were adjudged bankrupts and the matter referred to Register Harper.

T. S. Woodruff, assignee &c., vs. Mellius Ohlman. Rule granted on the plaintiff to show cause why the court should not direct S. M. Brainard, master, to return the evidence taken before him.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

John Barklay vs. Theodore Tobias; verdict for plaintiff for $600. This was an action to recover a commission.

Scharnke & Will vs. Charles Stafford; an action for goods sold. Jury out.

Columbus Coleman vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company. Action to recover on a contract. Verdict for defendant.

Nation Trust Company, for use of Reliever, vs. James H. Lindsay. Judgment of non-suit entered.

George Anderson vs. Peter Perchment; action for a board bill. Juror withdrawn and cause continued.

John Marshall vs. Oliver Anderson, surviving James Anderson, late his partner in the firm of Anderson Bros. Action to recover a balance alleged to be due on the sale of a boiler. On trial.

John S. Weaver vs. Adam D. Bahmer. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Carothers vs. Brown *et al.*; Long vs. McKee *et al.*; Watson vs. City of Pittsburgh; Guy vs. Weyman *et al.*; Taylor vs. Inskeep & Co.; Deposit and Discount Bank vs. same (2); Jones vs. Godfrey & Clark; Sehr vs. Behm; Collins vs. Coal Bluff Company.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury is out in the case of Alexander Scott vs. Michael Graver, previously reported.

The case of John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young, previously reported, is still on trial.

John F. Cluley vs. John Phillips. This is an action to recover damages for alleged deceit. Plaintiff alleges that in 1867 defendant, by misrepresentations, induced him to invest in the Lucky Hit petroleum, was alleged by defendant to be in good condition as regards the accounts and business of the establishment. Plaintiff took out a North Lima farm, on the statement on the representation that the foundry, stock, fixtures, claims, &c., were valued in all at $65,000. After plaintiff had made his investment he found that the concern was bankrupt, or about so, and the investment proved a very disastrous one. The case is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

City of Allegheny vs. Richardson; Cluley vs. Phillips, (2); Land vs. Hunter; Mills vs. Jamison, (2); Mills vs. Jamison *et al.*; McCord *et al.* vs. Bothwell *et al.* (2); Jul vs. Einstein *et al.*; Williams vs. Blume; Hage vs. Overbeck *et al.*; Simpson *et al.* vs. Morgan.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

C. H. Brown, who pleaded guilty to a second charge of larceny, was sentenced ten days to jail.

Wm. B. Hanlin, for misdemeanor under the livery act, was also sentenced ten days to jail.

Art Education for Mechanics.

The idea of making education more practical seems to have at last reached those who have charge of our public schools, and good results are likely to follow. Attention has been directed to the primary departments, and it is conceded that the best teachers should be furnished to the younger pupils, and every facility afforded for their advancement. The ornamental part of an education is well enough for those who have sufficient time to pursue it, but the majority of scholars are thrown out into life to begin their work at the age of fourteen. Whatever education they are to acquire at the public expense, must be gained before that time, and as they are to be self-dependent, it must be conceded that it should be as practical as is possible. There is a demand in the country for skilled labor, but there is no call for business and professional men, nor yet for those who are ready to take "anything not menial," meaning any occupation that does not call for the labor of their hands. It was far better that the boy who has his own way to make in life should have a trade at his beck, than be content with merely an ornamental education. Skill in labor will not prevent his making a fortune in business, or following out any other calling. And he has the advantage of being able at any time to fall back upon his trade, of which no reverse can deprive him. The mechanic and his trade, once united, are forever inseparable, and industry with skill is the surest road to prosperity. Hot the progress of our manufacturing industries demands the highest type of skilled labor, for which we have hitherto looked largely to European countries. If we would create it in our midst, we need art schools and technological colleges. Help along the drawing in our public schools.

An Extended Assessment List.

The Board of Viewers of Public Improvements have completed their assessments for the construction of the Try street sewer. The sewer, which is a very large one, runs from Shingess street to the Monongahela river, and cost $52,000. All the properties draining into Fifth avenue, which include large portions of four wards, have been assessed for the improvement, and, in consequence, the list is an extended one.

The assessment scedule is as follows: On all property abutting, $5 50 per foot front; on property adjacent, 50 per cent. of the above amount; on balance of property for surface drainage 44 cents per foot front. The property assessed comprises all territory lying on the south side of Ross street, coming on the north side of Wylie avenue to Devilliers street, up Devilliers street to Bedford avenue, out Bedford avenue, south side, to Kirkpatrick, down Kirkpatrick to Reed street, where it stops. All the property lying between the Monongahela river from Gist street down will drain into this sewer, and will be assessing forty-four cents per foot front. Many property holders having been previously assessed for the building of the minor sewers in this territory do not understand why they are assessed over again for this sewer. The old sewer which was built by the State, tumbled in and had to be rebuilt at somebody's expense. As the fifteen minor sewers in this district drain into Try street, and are useless without it, the property abutting on or drained by these sewers, is directly benefited, and hence are assessed proportionately for that benefit. The Board will meet on Monday to hear appeals.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell, after delighting her audiences two nights with "Fanchon," offers "Little Barefoot" for this evening. The same generous patronage will doubtless continue to reward her efforts to please.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Harry Williams had a regular rouser of a benefit, last night, not an inch of standing room being left unoccupied. The performance, of course, was a suitable one for the occasion, volunteers and "regulars" coming in for thunderous applause.

To-night the company will appear in a first class bill.

Allegheny Committees.

The Street and Water Committees of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

In the Street Committee, in the matter of Bidwell street crossing the railroad, it was decided to call a special meeting on Tuesday evening, 30th inst.

The pay-roll of the Street Inspector was approved.

W. S. Jackson, John Wilson and Robert Vandevort were appointed viewers to assess the cost of improving Middle alley.

Ordinances were ordered as follows: For the grading of Spruce street; for the grading, paving and curbing of a portion of Preble avenue; for the grading, paving and curbing of Joint alley.

A petition was received asking for the renumbering of the houses on Adams street, and the Street Commissioner for the Western District was instructed to do what petitioners asked, and also to affix placards bearing the names of cross streets.

Alexander Watson, Esq., was heard on the matter of the extension of Federal street. He wanted a reconsideration of the action taken thereon. After discussion it was decided to report that the matter had passed beyond the control of the committee, and they would not take any action.

The Engineer reported that after diligent inquiry he failed to find Mason street in the Fifth ward.

The Water Committee ordered the laying of about a thousand feet of pipe, to replace that which burst recently by reason of the frost. The remainder of the session was occupied with receiving petitions on various unimportant subjects.

Veterinary Surgeon's Report.

Messrs. R. Jennings & Sons, Veterinary Surgeons of the Fire Department, report horses under medical treatment during the year ending March 8, 1875, as follows: From opthalmia, 1; debility, 1; influenza, 1; catarrh, 5; lacerated tongue, 1; open joints, 1; anasarca, 1; bruised heel, 3; quarter crack, 1; accidental wounds, 6; wounds from saddle and harness, 4; lameness from strains, 8; retention, 1; colic, 1; indigestion, 4; lumgytis, 1; thrush, 7; scratches, 3; loss of appetite, 3; burned, 1; surfeit, 3; corns, 1; tumor, 1; abscess, 3; galled neck, 7; galled back, 3; galled head, 1; nails, 6; galled shoulder, 1; diabetes, 1; bronchitis, 1. Total, 85. There was an average of forty-five horses in the Department.

The Surgeons say: It is with pleasure that we report the present condition of the fire horses as good. They are all in active service and in good working order. One horse died and one was killed during the year.

Body Found.

It will be remembered that on the night of the first of January Joseph Frazer and James Buckley, who lived at Wood's Run, took some parties in a skiff across to McKee's Rocks, and never returned. As a towboat was seen steaming up the river, near the place at which they would cross, at the time they were returning to the north shore, it was supposed the skiff had been capsized in the waves made by the boat and the occupants drowned. The skiff, we believe, was subsequently found. Yesterday a dispatch was received from Bridgeport, Ohio, stating that the body of a man answering the description of Frazer had been found near that place, it having been washed ashore a short distance below the town. The friends of the drowned man have sent a person to ascertain if the body is that of Frazer.

Fire Last Night.

Shortly after nine o'clock last evening, by an alarm of fire from box 31, the Fire Department was called to the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue. Fire had been discovered in the cellar of Dilworth's building, occupied by Mr. Amos Lewis, window sash manufacturer. Mr. Wm. Dilworth occupies the corner room on the first floor as an office, while the rest of the building and that adjoining is held by Mr. Lewis and the Iron City Match Factory and the Iron City Cigar Box Factory. The building was filled with smoke when the firemen arrived, and it was with difficulty that they could work to any advantage. The flames appear to have caught from the furnance, and most of the damage, except from water, was in the lower story. The loss will hardly exceed $500, and is fully covered by insurance.

Alleged Perjury.

Yesterday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, Gilfon McGeary lodged an information against Allen Tuttle for perjury. The offense is alleged to have been committed by the accused, while testifying in a civil suit before Alderman Stewart, of the Fifth ward, in which he was plaintiff and the prosecutor defendant. Warrant issued.

THE NEWLY ELECTED ALDERMEN

And Justices

Will find at JAS. B. DOBBS & BRO.'S, No. 89 Fifth avenue (above Smithfield) a full assortment of the *latest and most improved* forms of Civil and Criminal Dockets, Blanks and all the Legal Blanks for the Justice and Banks. Sate Justice, Dunlap's Forms and Purdon's Digest. Good binding and paper and latest forms are our specialties for Dockets and Banks. Samples send by mail, free. Remember the place, between Smithfield and Grant, near the Court House. wfsu

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Reineman's New Restaurant.

Mr. George Reineman, the popular caterer, has found his present place of business entirely too small to accomm